# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

## GENERAL NEWS.

### STANTON.

**The New York Press Upon Our Great Calamity.**

The New York *Tribune* says upon the death of Mr. Stanton:—

"Undaunted by peril, unshaken by adversity, never quailing, nor wavering, nor doubting, hardly a general in the field or another statesman in the Cabinet or in Congress did so much as he to secure the triumph of the nation, and none worked more incessantly or less grudgingly. Disbursing hundreds of millions per annum, no one ever suspected him of seeking gain for himself or friends. Arresting many on suspicion (sometimes mistaken) of treasonable practices, none ever accused him of being actuated by private malice. Wielding almost dictatorial power, he used it only for the country's salvation, and welcomed the hour when he could resign it without shrinking from the discharge of an imperative duty."

In the course of a long and appreciative article, the *Herald* says:—

"Like the sound of the fall of a mighty pine in the stillness of the woods," as an Indian orator once said of a chief of his tribe, comes to us from Washington the news of the death of this heroic and conspicuous patriot. * * * * * Measured by the hatred of the implacable adherents of the Rebellion, in his services to the Union he stands first in the list of the great champions of the cause. Eminently distinguished in the character of Carnot, he has left the additional fame of a lawyer fully qualified for the high position to which he was but the other day appointed and confirmed, as Judge of the Supreme Court. His name will live and his memory will be revered while the enduring principles of Union, liberty, equal rights and law survive in the minds of men. His friends, in view of his services as a public man, are millions in number, while the enemies he leaves behind him, with few exceptions, are the unhappy mourners over the 'lost cause.'"

The *Times* says of Mr. Stanton:—

"His occasional mistakes, his constant and superabundant merits, are alike the common talk of the nation. It will be with a kindly and grateful and respectful emotion that his career as a whole will now be reviewed, even among some of those whom in life he opposed. It will be said of him that he was the most illustrious of our War Secretaries, Knox, Dearborn, Eustis, Calhoun, Poinsett, Marcy, Conrad, and the other early names conspicuous in the records of the War Department pale, as do the later, before Stanton's. His was an opportunity that they did not have, and it was an opportunity thoroughly used. The heartiest panegyrics ever pronounced upon him have been those of his own associates in office, and especially in the Cabinet, who saw his work from day to day. Able men have succeeded him in the duties of the War Office—Grant, Schofield, Sherman, Rawlins, Belknap; but the War Secretary of history will be Edwin M. Stanton."

The *Sun* has the following:—

"Mr. Stanton was an affectionate man; his feelings towards his friends were warm; his hostility towards those whom he regarded as the enemies of his country was warm also. One day during 1863 or 1864 a correspondent of the *World* applied at the War Department for a pass to the Army of the Potomac. The question was taken to Mr. Stanton—at that time he allowed no one else to give such passes—and his answer was:—'Refuse it, and say to the correspondent that no favor can be given here to a treasonable newspaper.' No doubt this reply was faithfully reported at the *World* office, and that journal has ever since pursued Mr. Stanton with a rancor it has never exhibited towards Jefferson Davis. Only Saturday morning, when the great patriot and War Minister was not yet cold upon his death-bed, the *World* published a column of vituperation, detraction, and abuse of his character and person never surpassed in the records of such literature.

"It is not too much to say that Mr. Stanton was a great man. He was great in the qualities of his mind and the composition of his nature. He lived in a great epoch, was placed in the front rank among men, performed with success the greatest duties, wielded an immense power with perfect disinterestedness and spotless honesty; and in a time when the pursuit of gain and the worship of wealth inspire men with a kind of frenzy, he lived nobly and died poor. He was happy in the opportunities of his career, and happy in the manner of his end. The highest honor which the nation has to give had just been conferred upon him, and with this testimony of our affection he has gone from among us forever."

From the *World* we present two extracts. On Friday the following appeared in that paper:—

"This bloated blackguard, this brutal minister and recreant lawyer, whose only eminence has been won by overriding the laws of the land, and making his own headlong will stand for reason, is now set to administer those laws upon the bench which has been the pride of the American bar. In all its annals, it has never been polluted before by the membership of a bully, a liar, a slanderer, or a shedder of innocent blood. That President Grant should confer this distinction upon it by the appointment of u Stanton is not astonishing; but that the Senate should conspire for its degradation and his elevation by confirming such an appointment, is a shocking and a lamentable thing. It is only accountable on the supposition that, not daring to outrage the public opinion by passing the bill which has been submitted to them to shear the Supreme Court of its strength, they have attempted to attain the same result by the indirect means of filling its bench with judges whose humiliation no man could regret."

Almost as soon as the paper containing this monstrous attack was on the street, the news was received that Mr. Stanton was cold in death. It may be supposed there was some little contrition felt in the *World* office. This, from Saturday's paper, shows how hard a task it was to back out of the former position:—

"Mr. Stanton's death makes him neither better nor worse. Except with very shallow or very sentimental people, it will weigh nothing in any estimate of his character. All men die; and if death condoned crimes and transformed faults into virtues, all characters would be levelled and all moral distinctions confounded. But beside an unclosed grave, a sentiment of humanity and a sense of our common frailty incline men to be indulgent to the errors of the departed, and to allow something more than their reasonable weight to circumstances of extenuation.

"When Mr. Stanton's character is viewed in its true light, he will be regarded as the most faithful personal embodiment of the passionate and vindictive spirit of the period in which he acted. President Lincoln was impelled forward by the gale against his own lagging inclinations; but Mr. Stanton was made up of the same elements as the tempest on which he rode. There is a historical fairness in dividing censure between the individual and the age by which he was formed; and until the passions of the late war have subsided, multitudes will continue to regard the character of Mr. Stanton with sympathetic approval."

The *Commercial Advertiser* remarks:—

"He never faltered in his faith in the darkest hour. His enthusiasm was always active and aggressive, and he buoyed up the administration in the periods of deepest despondency. Faults he had, hostility he provoked, but he moved on his way careless and steady, with one purpose in view, with one restless ambition to be attained—the end of the war, the crushing of the Rebellion. Fitly did the rocky Stanton, with his sharp and salient points, form the complement to Mr. Lincoln's pliant nature, and give steadiness and ballast to a policy which otherwise might have swerved under the pressure of the adverse storms that beat upon it.

"The news of his death will shock the whole country, for he was one of its foremost and most honored citizens, whatever calumny and detraction may have followed him, or however justly he may have been criticized for acts which were but parts of the great plan of organization with which he wielded his high office with an honor and integrity never in any way as much as suspected."

### GRANT AND MEXICO.

**A Significant Speech by Senor Romero—Grant and the French Invasion of our Sister Republic—He Was in Favor of Going to War in Her Behalf.**

On the evening of December 3, Mr. Seward was entertained in the Mexican capital by Senor Romero, now a member of President Juarez's Cabinet and during the civil war the Mexican Minister at Washington. During the course of the evening Senor Romero made a speech in which he authoritatively stated that Grant was, at the close of our own war, in favor of driving the French out of Mexico by a resort to force. He said:—

I would not consider that I had completely complied with my duty—with the duty of a public man, as well as that of a private citizen—if, in manifesting my acknowledgments towards our illustrious guest, I should fail to do so in reference to another person, to whom Mexico, as well as myself personally, owe a great debt of gratitude. On the termination of the civil war in the United States, in April, 1865, the statesmen of the country felt the unanimous desire that the French invasion in Mexico should speedily terminate. At the head of those who were in favor of a pacific solution (if I may call it so) was our distinguished guest, the Hon. William H. Seward. At the head of those who were in favor of an armed solution of the Mexican question was a person of great distinction in the United States, who rendered most eminent services to his country during the colossal war for the preservation of the Union; who, as a military man, now occupies one of the first places in the world, and to whom the people of the United States have lately confided the direction of their Government—I allude, gentlemen, to the illustrious General Ulysses S. Grant. He manifested the most positive desire to see Mexico free from foreign invasion; and he believed that this object could not be carried out as promptly as he desired, unless the United States should accompany her demands to France with an armed demonstration. I need not remind you, gentlemen, that the peace policy prevailed in the councils of the Government of the United States; that, thanks to it, we found ourselves free from the complications which might have ensued from a great war in our behalf, which would in that event have been probable between the United States and France. In manifesting our acknowledgments, and in honoring the memory of those who sustained the pacific policy, I should consider myself as failing in my duty were I to abstain from recording their distinguished services, or manifest my gratitude by doing honor to the sustainers of the policy of an armed demonstration, which might have been the most efficacious, but perhaps the most dangerous. The distinguished chief of that policy—he who was the very incarnation of it—is the actual President of the United States. Such was the magnanimity and good faith of General Grant, that on speaking with him, after the termination of the intervention in Mexico, on my return to Washington for a few days, in June, 1868, to close my mission to the United States, he expressed to me his satisfaction that the question, in which he took such great and noble interest, should have terminated pacifically, and without having imposed upon either of the two nations the sacrifices that, had it been otherwise, they might have been exposed to.

### GEORGIA.

**The Planters and their Work for the Year.**

A correspondent writes from Atlanta as follows:—

During the past week I have met some of the most extensive planters in Georgia, who are now actively engaged in winding up their year's operations, paying their laborers, engaging their hands for the coming year, purchasing fertilizers, etc., and making their arrangements for 1870. They all represent the negroes as perfectly contented, having received ample compensation for their twelve months' work, satisfied with their employers, and anxious to rearrange to make another crop.

The average wages earned this year by a full hand, after paying for his food, clothing, etc., has been from a bale to a bale and a half of cotton, or from $100 to $150 in cash, where he has been working for a share of the crop, and about $100 in clear money where he has worked for monthly wages. These sums, it must be understood, are over and above all expenses for food and clothing, house rent, fuel, etc.; and if those who earn them would only save their money and act providently, it is easy to see how, in a very few years, they could purchase farms of their own, and become thoroughly independent.

**How the Negroes' Money Goes.**

Not long ago I saw a negro, who had just been paid off by his employer, spend $40 for a musical box, and I saw another purchase a huge netted chignon for $10. During this week, when the plantation hands generally will be paid off, the village storekeepers in the vicinity of the plantations will carry off every cent the laborers receive. The storekeepers, especially those of the Hebrew race, watch for the advent of the proprietor with his satchel full of greenbacks, and when they learn that the hands have been paid and have been allowed to take the wagons and go to town, they send out runners four or five miles out of town to meet the wagons and allure the negroes to their stores, and in return for gaudy dresses, hoop skirts, feathered hats, resplendent shawls, candy, jewelry, banjos, etc., become possessed of all the money. I know of one store which last Christmas week sold over $10,000 worth of goods to the negroes alone.

### NEBRASKA.

**The Fifteenth Amendment Question—Why the Legislature is not Convened at Once.**

Governor Butler, of Nebraska, has addressed the following letter to the Hon. John Taffe, the Representative in Congress from that State, explaining the status of the fifteenth amendment question:—

LINCOLN, Dec. 15, 1869—Hon. John Taffe, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 8th inst. has been received. An impression seems to exist that I am indifferent to the fate of the fifteenth amendment; that I have refused to convene our Legislature for the purpose of ratifying it. This is wholly erroneous, and I desire that you correct it so far as possible. No one can feel a deeper interest in the measure than I, and none are more anxious that Nebraska should express her assent. There are, however, *good* reasons why our Legislature should not be convened just at present. Questions of vital interest to the State—questions requiring legislation—may and probably will arise within the next two months. They do not exist to-day, or at least have not assumed shape. For this reason, and this only, do I desire to postpone the session till after the 1st of February. Meanwhile I shall watch with deep anxiety the course taken by Ohio and other States on this question, and hope there may be no doubt as regards the final result. Should we at any time arrive at a point where ratification by Nebraska is essential to success—where it would have effect—then you may be assured I shall not hesitate *at once* to convene our Legislature for that purpose. I am proud of the fact that our State was the first to adopt impartial suffrage, and to-day she is ready to aid in making it universal throughout the country. I remain, very truly, yours, DAVID BUTLER.

### A PEABODY ROMANCE.

**An Episode in the Life of the Great Philanthropist—A Betrothal that was Never Consummated—Ambition Gives Way Before Love.**

The fact that the late George Peabody died, as he had lived, unmarried, has given rise to innumerable speculations and anecdotes concerning the cause of his remaining single. It is generally believed that at one time he was on the point of marrying Miss Burdett Coutts, an alliance that, in a financial point of view, would have been a very natural one. But hers is not the only name with which that of the millionaire philanthropist has been associated, and now we have still another suggested. For the following romantic story a Providence paper is responsible:—

More than thirty years ago, in the far-famed school of the prince of teachers, John Kingsbury, was one of the fairest of all the fair daughters of Providence, celebrated far and nigh, as that city has ever been for its lovely girls. Her school education finished, she went with friends to Europe, not, however, before having given her youthful affections to a young man whom she had met in a sister city. But before marriage had consummated their happiness adversity came upon him, and he found himself in no situation to marry. He was not willing she should waste her youth and glorious beauty in waiting through long years for the day to come when he could call her his own, so he released her from her vows, and they parted, she going, as I said before, to Europe. There she met George Peabody, then, comparatively speaking, a young man, but one who was already making his mark, and whose wealth was beginning to pour in on every side. He saw her and was struck (as who that ever saw her was not?) with her grace, her winning ways, her exceeding loveliness, and, after a while, he "proposed." Her heart still clung to her loved one across the wide Atlantic, but after some time she yielded, perhaps to the wishes of her friends, perhaps to the promptings of worldly ambition, who can tell? Who can fathom the heart of a young and beautiful maiden? She became the affianced wife of Mr. Peabody. After a little interval she came back to this country, and soon after her arrival, met her first love, and after events justify me in saying, her "only love." At sight of him, all her former affection came back, if, indeed, it had ever left her, and Mr. Peabody, with his wealth and brilliant prospects, faded away, and she clung with fond affection to her American lover, and was willing to share a moderate income with the chosen of her heart. All was told to Mr. Peabody, and he, with that manliness that characterized his every action, gave her up, and in due time she was married and settled in a city not more than three hundred miles from Providence. What she suffered in coming to a final conclusion was known to but few. Her fair cheeks lost their roundness, and grew wan and pale, her lovely eyes had a mournful wistfulness that touched every heart. Some blamed her, others praised her. Those who were ambitious of worldly honors pronounced her "mad," "foolish," to throw over a man like George Peabody, whose ever-increasing wealth would bestow every luxury upon her, and place her in a position in London that would make her lot an envied one, to marry a man who might never have more than a limited income to live upon. Others, and shall I say the nobler part? justified her in thinking that love, true love, was more to be desired than wealth or earthly fame. The painful conflict was at length ended. Her true womanhood vindicated itself, and she wavered no more. I well remember, when in London, twenty-eight years ago, hearing all this talked over in a chosen circle by American friends, and also at a brilliant dinner party given by General Cass, in Versailles, it was thoroughly discussed in all its length and breadth. Whether, in his visit to this country, Mr. Peabody ever met his once affianced bride, I cannot say, neither do I know whether, when she heard of his more princely wealth, her heart ever gave a sigh at the thought, "all this might have been mine." After several years of wedded bliss, death took her husband from her side, when the glorious loveliness of her youth had ripened into the full luxuriance of perfect matronhood.

### THOMAS.

**The Proposal to Sell the Portrait of the Hero of Nashville—The True Story of the Affair.**

A despatch from Nashville clears up the proposition made in the Tennessee Legislature to sell the portrait of General Thomas, in the following satisfactory fashion:—

The resolution introduced in the House a few weeks since in relation to the sale of General Thomas' portrait has created such a stir throughout the country, based on erroneous data, that the real facts in the case ought to be known. A resolution was introduced providing for having the portrait of General Jackson placed in the Capitol. This was opposed, from an economical standpoint, and the resolution was about being withdrawn when Mr. Hinkle offered an amendment providing for the sale of the portraits of Brownlow and General Thomas. This was intended by its author as a rebuke to the extravagance manifested at a time when the State was groaning under debt, and the common schools were being abolished. The amendment was offered, as Mr. Hinkle explained, as a sort of burlesque, with not the slightest idea of its being acted on. The author of the amendment was an officer in the Federal army, under General Thomas, and has the highest reverence and regard for his old chief. He exhibited poor taste in perpetrating his little joke—a fact he afterwards discovered, when he found the radicals making political capital out of his unintentional blunder. The Speaker of the House and Mr. Hinkle have both written to General Thomas, explaining the circumstence. Out of sixty-seven members present, only eight voted for the amendment, and four of these were ex-Federal officers. They nearly all explained their votes by saying they were acting solely in the interest of economy, and not out of disrespect to Brownlow and Thomas. These are the facts in the case, as your correspondent was present in the House from the time the resolution was introduced until it was disposed of.

### JOHN.

**How it is Proposed to Persecute Celestials in California.**

Senator Lawrence, of Mariposa, California, has introduced the following bill into the State Legislature. He is a Democrat:—

Section 1. Every person who shall employ any Chinese or other Asiatic laborer shall obtain a quarterly license therefor, to wit:—From the 1st day of April to the 1st day of July, 1870, for each such laborer, mechanic, or artisan employed, $2 per quarter. For the next succeeding quarter, $10; and for each quarter thereafter, $20.

Section 2. The Board of Supervisors of each county shall procure the requisite number of blank licenses and place the same in the hands of the County Auditor, who shall sign and issue them to the Sheriff or Tax Collector, taking a receipt therefor, and account for them in the same manner as in case of other licenses.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the State Controller, twenty days prior to the commencement of each quarter, to forward to every County Auditor a blank form of the licenses, as required by section 1 of this act.

Section 4. All moneys collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the County Treasury, and apportioned:—One-half to the State School Fund, and one-half to the County General Fund.

Section 5. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of section 1 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than $50 nor more than $200.

Section 6. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

### THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

**The Sailing of the Last of the Fleet—The First Twelve Boats Off Lookout Shoals.**

The New York *Sun* of to-day has further particulars in relation to the Spanish fleet.

Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, the last of the Spanish gunboats dropped down the stream and anchored under the protection of the sixteen 68-pound guns of the Spanish war steamer Isabel la Cattolica, lying off Quarantine, Staten Island. On Friday six of these boats went down to the lower bay, and on Saturday three more departed. The three that sailed yesterday were detained by the coal passers refusing to work on Christmas day. No. 16, which returned from the first squadron with broken machinery, also sailed.

Despite the copious showers that fell yesterday the pier and bulkhead at the foot of West Thirteenth street was lined with the curious, who eyed the departing gunboats eagerly, but attempted no demonstration.

The first division of gunboats that sailed the week before last it now appears had no powder on board. Of course this fact was carefully concealed from the Cubans and from the newspapers. Otherwise the "mosquitoes" might not have got off so easily.

Mr. Delamater went down to Quarantine yesterday to see the fleet anchored off there, and expressed entire satisfaction with their trim appearance as they lay along inside their convoy.

It is now said that the Cubans might have attacked the first batch of gunboats, as it was rumored they would do, had they not been aware that Mr. Delamater had 1381 men on his pay roll, who were kept ready at a moment's notice to answer any summons to repel any attack. While the newspapers were asserting that the boats were guarded by but 100 men, the Junta knew that the newspapers had been purposely misinformed.

The gunboats are expected to drop down to the Horse Shoe at Sandy Hook to-day. The greatest activity prevailed yesterday among them, and crews were transferred from the Isabel la Cattolica. Stores were very much wanted. The engineers were obliged to go ashore yesterday to get their food. Several of them came up to the city last night. The transport M. Kalbfleisch was employed all day transferring supplies to the fleet. She is armed with a Napoleon 12-pounder.

The steamship General Barnes, which arrived in this port yesterday, passed the first twelve gunboats at 11·40 P. M. on Friday, off Lookout Shoals.

**The Boats In and Out of Hampton Roads.**

The Norfolk *Journal* of December 24 has news of that part of the fleet which first left New York. The paper mentioned says:—

About a dozen of the Spanish gunboats came steaming up into the Roads at 10·30 o'clock yesterday morning, and, after one or two of them running their nose on the bar, came to an anchor just off Fortress Monroe. A large crowd of spectators had gathered on the wharf to inspect the strange crafts, and various were the opinions expressed as to their qualities, etc.

The vessels are very small, neat built crafts, with rakish spars and smokestacks, and seem to be lively in the water. They are very light draft, and seemed to have but little difficulty in running all over Hampton Bar at high tide. They are about as long as the tug America, coppered and painted black. They are schoonerrigged, and present more the appearance of pleasure yachts than of gunboats.

The frigate Pizarro did not come up; and scarcely had the fleet got their anchors down and swung with the tide, when three more of the fleet came around Willoughby Spit Lightship and signalled those at anchor. They immediately got away and went out again, and have no doubt gone out to sea, as the weather was very favorable for a run around Hatteras. We donot wish them any ill, but they may meet with a warm reception not many miles off the Capes, as the Cuban iron-clad Triumph will be in their wake like an avenging spirit of destruction.

### SUEZ.

**Trade and Traffic of the New Route.**

*From Galignani's Messenger of Paris, Dec. 9.*

The traffic from the opening to Nov. 28—that is, eleven days—was as follows:—Fifty-two vessels arrived from Port Said at Lake Timsah between the 17th and 19th of November, and seven between the 20th and 28th; fifty-one vessels left Lake Timsah for Suez from the 19th to the 21st, and five from the 22d to the 28th. The arrivals at Port Said from Suez in the interval between the 18th and 28th were, altogether, forty-five. Of these vessels seven were from eastern seas, on their way to Europe; nine were from the Mediterranean, on their way to the Indies.

The total number of vessels that passed through the canal during the period referred to was 130, the aggregate tonnage of which was 80,000 tons.

**Commercial Difficulties Between Turkey and Egypt.**

*From the Independance Belge, Dec. 9.*

A new difficulty seems about to arise between the Porte and Egypt. Several Governments of Europe and America, which have no Consulates in the latter country, desire to establish them there, now that the Suez Canal has been opened. Steps have been taken at Constantinople to obtain the recognition of such officials, but up to the present time the exequatur has been refused by the Divan, on the ground that the Executives demanding it are without diplomatic agents accredited to the Turkish sovereign, and that only States which are represented to the Suzerain can be allowed to send consular delegates to the Egyptian capital.

A correspondent from Alexandria states that the countries interested are about to make an appeal to the great powers with a view to obtaining their intervention to overcome the Sultan's resistance.

**M. de Lesseps' Marriage—The Bride.**

A letter from Alexandria says:—

The marriage of M. de Lesseps was celebrated on the 25th of November, in the Church of Ismailia. The ceremony was private, as, with the exception of the Board of Directors, no person connected with the works of the Isthmus had been officially informed of it.

At four in the afternoon a carriage drove up containing M. de Bragar and his daughter and M. de Lesseps and his daughter-in-law, Madame Charles.

The bride, who is twenty-one years old, tall, and a brunette, looked charming in her wedding attire, and wore a magnificent set of jewels, the gift of the Empress. A mass had been said in the morning, so that the service of the evening was a simple benediction. Mgr. Bauer, chaplain of the Empress, pronounced a touching allocution, and then united the pair before him. In signing the contract, the witnesses for the gentleman were M. Voisin, Director of the Works, and M. Levally, Contractor; and for Mad'lle de Bragar, M. Hubert-Delisle, Senator, formerly Governor of the Mauritius, and M. Behic, ex-Minister.

The bride is of English extraction, and was born on the island just mentioned.

M. de Lesseps arrived at Geneva, in company with his bride, on their way to Paris.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.**

GEORGE MOUNTJOY SENTENCED.

This morning George Mountjoy, who was recently convicted of revenue frauds, was sentenced to pay a fine of three thousand dollars and undergo an imprisonment of two years; and if at the end of that period the fine was not paid, to undergo an additional year's imprisonment.

—The quickest trips by sailing vessels from Japan to San Francisco were made in 1866 and 1867 by the barque Archibald and ship Cordilleras, the time in each case being twenty-five days.

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

**Christmas Observances—Grand Drill for the Championship of America—Baltimore Affairs.**

**Call for a Labor Reform Convention in New Hampshire—Corrosive Sublimate Taken as a Medicine—The Party Does not Get Well.**

### *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**Military Drill.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The Montgomery Guards are negotiating with the Western Guards, of New York, for another drill for the championship of America.

**Honors to Mr. Stanton.**

The flags on all the public buildings are at half-mast to-day in respect to the memory of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

**Mr. Boutwell in Boston.**

Secretary Boutwell spent a few hours of Christmas Day in Boston, and then left for Groton. The Secretary of the Treasury thinks that Congress has not accomplished as much in so short a time for several years.

**Labor Reform Convention.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27.—The Labor Reform Executive Committee have issued a call for a State Convention in their political affiliations. The committee is evenly distributed between the Republicans and the Democrats. They call upon the voters of New Hampshire, irrespective of party, who are in favor of forming an independent party, to send delegates to a convention to be held at Concord, on Friday, January 28, for the purpose of adopting a platform and an address, and nominating a State ticket. The Crispins are in union with the labor reform men.

**Accidental Death.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 27.—Daniel Strong, a well-known citizen, died on Saturday, from the effects of a dose of corrosive sublimate taken through mistake.

### *FROM BALTIMORE.*

**Christmas Observances.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Christmas passed off here with the usual observances, and an unusual amount of drinking and jollification. All the Catholic and Episcopalian churches were grandly decorated. The most interesting celebrations were in the jail and penitentiary.

**Accident—Affray.**

A man named Michael Flaherty was accidentally killed on the Northern Central Railroad, and William Leher was fatally shot in a lager beer row.

**Honor to Mr. Stanton.**

Flags are at half-mast to-day on the public buildings, shipping, etc., for Mr. Stanton's funeral.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Attempted Suicide.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BROOKLYN, Dec. 27.—Mary Beacon, aged eighteen, attempted suicide by jumping from a Greenpoint ferryboat into the East river. A deck hand rescued her.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

PARIS, Dec. 27—12·30 P. M.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 72f. 75c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 27.—Petroleum opened firm at 60¾f.

HAVRE, Dec. 27.—Cotton opened quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

### GENERALITIES.

**The Crown Jewels of Russia.**

A correspondent who has seen the Russian crown jewels says they are kept in the highest room of the palace. The staircases are lofty, and the ascent is tedious. Four tried and faithful servants of the realm keep watch and ward—two within and two without. The great Orloff diamond turned its basilisk reflection full upon me. This overtops the Koh-i-noor by eight karats in weight, and I am satisfied the greenish tint and the flaw lessen it only to the grovelling mind. Big? I could hardly see it. It was the size of a knob on a bedpost. The imperial crowns of both Emperor and Empress were adorned with noble jewels; the former resembling a patriarchal mitre, dome-shaped, carries on its summit a cross formed of five magnificent diamonds, and supported by a very large, uncut, spinal ruby. Eleven great diamonds, in a foliated arch rising from the front and back, support this ruby and cross, assisted by a hoop of pearls. The band for the brow carries 28 large brilliants. The orb is surmounted by a great sapphire, greenish and blue, and a huge and very long diamond. The coronet of the Empress is a beautiful mass of exquisite gems. Apart from those above mentioned, and a lot of great emeralds, the collection is not so striking as that of Saxony. This may be traceable to the fact that much of it still retains its old silver setting, not calculated for the best advantageous display. It is kept covered up with old linen cloths.

**General Wool's Estate.**

The evening before the veteran General was stricken down with the illness that closed his eventful career, he made a most interesting statement to the editor of the *Troy Whig*, which conveys a practical lesson, and shows how easy it is to become rich after obtaining the first dollar, if one is prudent and economical. "I never made but $20,000 in my life!" said the General emphatically, "but I always kept that at good interest!" On our expressing surprise, he went on to explain. It seems that at the close of the war of 1812, the General found himself terribly wounded, but about even with the world in a pecuniary point of view. Shortly afterwards the Government sent him to the far South and West on a special mission connected with military affairs, and for *five years* he travelled over mountains, and through the almost trackless wilderness, and accomplished his difficult mission, as he always did, to the entire satisfaction of the Government. He had not drawn a dollar from the Treasury, except for actual expenses, and at the end of the five years the Government owed him $20,000, which was then paid. Here was the nucleus of his large fortune. General Wool was then about 35 years of age. He died at about the age of 88. Now, let the reader take this $20,000, which, at compound interest, will nearly double every ten years, and in the fifty years intervening between the time of its receipt and the General's death, he will find that it will amount to just about the General's estate, to wit, $640,000.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Dec. 27, 1869.

The week opens to-day on a quiet market. The demand for loans is not very large, but there is some drain Westward which prevents the banks from expanding their loans for the present. They are doing but little in the discount line, though they take some paper occasionally of depositors on rigid terms as to dates and credits. In the outside market there is a limited business doing at 9@10 per cent. on undoubted credits and short dates. Call loans are also quiet and easy at 6 per cent., and occasionally at 5, but the extreme dullness prevailing at the Stock Board narrows down the business.

Gold opened this morning at 130¾, fell to 130⅝, and closed at noon at 130⅝. The tendency of the market was slightly downward.

Government bonds continue inactive, but Friday's quotations are well maintained.

There was an absence of all speculative feeling at the Stock Board this morning, and prices are without much change. There was no sale or enquiry after State or city securities.

Reading Railroad sold at 49⅞, cash, with 50 b. o. offered; Minehill Railroad was taken at 53¾; Pennsylvania Railroad was without sales, with 53¾ bid; Lehigh Valley Railroad was dull at 53@53⅛; Philadelphia and Erie was active, and sales were made as high as 28⅝ and 28¾, b. o. 34⅛ b. o. was bid for Catawissa, and 37⅛ for North Pennsylvania.

In Bank shares there were sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 117, and Girard at 56. 56½ was offered for Commercial, and 231 for North America.

Coal, Canal, and Passenger Railroad stocks were extremely quiet, and we have no sales to report.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2000 Phil & Sun 7s | 14 sh Leh V R.1s.c. 53⅜ |
| in $500s.... 96 | 4 do .....1s. 53⅜ |
| 10 sh Far & M Bk.117 | 8 do....05d. 53⅜ |
| 10 sh Girard Bk.... 56 | 2 do..... 53¾ |
| 14 sh Ca & A Sc.1s. 63 | 19 do.....c. 53⅞ |
| 200 sh Read R.1s.c. 49⅜ | 59 sh Penna R..1s. 53⅝ |
| 10 do ...trf.c. 49⅜ | 200 sh Ph & R R.1s. |
| 83 do ...trf.c.49·44 | 2 days.. 28⅛ |
| 10 sh Minehill R... 53¾ | 200 do ....b60. 28⅜ |

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¾@119; do. 1862, 113@113¼; do. 1864, 111¾@112; do. 1865, 112@112¼; do. 1865, new, 114½@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114¾@115; do. 1868, do., 114¾@115; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 108¼@109; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 120⅛@120¾; Silver, 119@120.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¾@119; 5-20s of 1862, 113¾@113¾; do., 1864, 111⅞@112¾; do., 1865, 112@112¾; do., July, 1865, 114¾@114¾; do. do., 1867, 114¾@115; do., 1868, 114¾@115; 10-40s, 108¾@109; Cur. 6s, 108½@109. Gold, 120¼.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 120⅛ | 11·59 A. M. | 120⅛ |
| 10·07 " | 120⅛ | 11·51 " | 120⅛ |
| 10·15 " | 120⅛ | 11·55 " | 120⅛ |
| 10·20 " | 120⅛ | 11·56 " | 120⅛ |
| 10·30 " | 120⅛ | 12·02 P. M. | 120⅛ |
| 10·35 " | 120⅛ | | |

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Dec. 27.—The Flour market is almost at a stand, there being no demand for shipment, and only a limited inquiry from the home trade, who purchased 500 to 600 barrels, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras, $4·75@5·12½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $5·25@6; Pennsylvania do. do., $5·25@5·87½; Indiana and Ohio do. do., $5·50@6·25; and fancy brands, $6·50@7. Rye flour may be quoted at $5@5·12½. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

There is but little demand for Wheat, and the offerings, though light, are in excess of the wants of the millers; sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania and Southern red at $1·25@1·30. Rye may be quoted at $1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, with sales of old yellow at $1·01@1·03; new do. at 83@87c. according to dryness; and white at 80@82c. Oats are neglected. We quote Western, Pennsylvania, and Delaware at 53@57c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—No. 1 Quercitron is held at $30 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is less active and sells at $7·75@8·10 per 64 lbs. Timothy is nominal at $4@4·25. Flaxseed sells slowly at $2·25.

Whisky is dull at $1@1·01 for wood and iron-bound packages.

### Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Dec. 27.—The advent of the holidays has caused quite an exodus of the drovers from the drove yards, and the offerings were consequently light, but prices have undergone no material change. We quote choice at 9¼@10¼c., prime at 8¼@9¼c., fair to good at 7@8¼c., and common at 5@6¼c. ₰ lb., gross. Receipts, 1418 head. The following sales were reported:—

*Head.*
14 Owen Smith, Western, 7¼@8¼.
16 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7¼@8¼.
34 Daengler & McCleese, Western, 6¾@7¼.
34 Ph. Hathaway, Western Penn'a, 6¾@9½.
50 James McFillen, Western, 9@10¾.
60 E. S. McFillen, Western, 9@10.
100 Ulman & Bachman, Western, 8@9¼.
136 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 6¼@9½.
80 Mooney & Smith, Western, 9@10.
47 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@9.
40 H. Chain, Western, 6@7½.
80 John Smith & Bro., Western, 7½@10¾.
50 J. & L. Frank, Western, 6¾@7½.
60 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Virginia, 7¾@9½.
40 Hope & Co., Western, 7¾@8¾.
24 M. Dryfoos & Co., Virginia, 6¾@7½.
52 H. Frank, Virginia, 7@8¾.
50 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6¾@7½.
19 Blum & Co., Virginia, 6@8.
36 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7@8¼.
14 Kimble & Miller, Chester county, 7@9¾.
111 Ellinger, Virginia, 7@9¾.
139 John McArdle, Western, 8¾@9½.
17 R. Neeley, Chester county, 7¾@8¾.
18 Rosenberg, Virginia, 6.
21 S. Frank, Virginia, 7@8.
31 C. Welker, Virginia, 5½.
25 J. J. Chain, Western Penn'a, 7@8.
48 B. Jackson, Western, 5½.
30 H. Ketler, Western Penn'a, 5@6.
20 G. Calvin, Western, 5¼@6.
20 J. Gallagher, Western, 6¼@6¾.

Cows and calves are slow of sale; 100 head sold at $50@75, a decline; springers may be quoted at $40@65.

Sheep are steady, with prices firm; sales of 4000 head at 6@7¼c. for common and extra.

Hogs—The market is weaker, but with no material change in quotations. The arrivals and sales at Glass' Union Drove-yard reached 2416 head, which sold at prices varying from $14½ to $15 per pound net for corn fed.

—The Chicago *Tribune* learns that an "embassy" from Tammany is now itinerating the Western States "on a sort of rag-and-bone business, trying to buy up Democratic newspapers to support Hoffman's nomination for the Presidency."

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 27.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....42 | 11 A. M.....49 | 2 P. M.....50

**ARRIVED THIS MORNING.**

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Lady Emma, Snedecor, 7 days from James River, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

**MEMORANDA.**

Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig Alice Lee, Foster, hence, at Lisbon 24th inst. in 25 days' passage.

Schr St. Croix, Eaton, hence, at Galveston 18th inst.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, hence, at Portland 24th instant.

Schrs L. G. Hickman, Kelly, from Boston, and Mycoete, Leighton, from Providence

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

**Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.**

### IGNATIUS DONNELLY, EX-M. C.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

This gentleman has favored us with a reply to our recent notice of him much longer than that notice. We cannot print it *verbatim*, but we will give its substance this conspicuous position:—

I. Mr. Donnelly insists that he was *not* the bolting candidate in his district last year, but that his Republican opponent *was*, and points triumphantly to their vote respectively—Donnelly, 11,229; Andrews, 8595—as proving his assertion. We gave that vote fully and fairly in our former article; but we do not give it the force that he does. Mr. Donnelly was a young man and new to the State when the Republicans of his district took him up (in 1864) and elected him to Congress; re-electing him in 1866. Not being a Clay nor a Webster many Republicans thought two terms should satisfy him; but he insisted on another, divided the party, and threw away the seat. Now a true man, we think, would have said, "Since there is a considerable part of my Republican constituents who wish me to step aside, I will do it, harmonize the district, and save the seat." Mr. Donnelly chose the opposite course, and threw the seat away. We think this proves him a false, selfish, unworthy man, and justifies our conviction that he cares nothing for the Republican party except as it ministers to his own aggrandizement.

II. Mr. Donnelly denies that the "Independent ticket," with the opposition candidate for Governor at its head, which came so near defeating the Republican Governor last month, was his work, and proves it. We were mistaken on that point, and retract our charge.

III. He says that he did not vote for the protective tariff acted on by the Thirty-ninth Congress at its first session; that the *Congressional Globe* has wrongly recorded his vote as for the bill; that the Journal of the House (which we do not see) correctly records him as voting against the bill. He does not say that he ever sought a correction of the wrong record made in the official organ of Congress—the only record of its votes that is distributed to the people. This matter is so important that we must give Mr. Donnelly's account of it *verbatim*. It is as follows: —

"A few words in regard to my tariff record. You charge that I voted with the protectionists while in Congress, as a Republican from Pennsylvania might be expected to do. This is so far from being correct that, if you will turn to page 3725, Part IV. *Congressional Globe*, 1st session, Thirty-ninth Congress, you will find that I voted against the increase of the duties on coal and railroad iron, and in favor of postponing the whole bill to the next session; and, if you will turn to page 996 of the Journal of the House, you will find that I voted against the entire bill on its final passage. I stand recorded in the *Globe* as voting for it; but this is a mistake: the record in the Journal of the House is the correct one.

"It is true that, during the war, I sustained and defended on the stump a high tariff, precisely as I sustained draft laws, military arrests, confiscation bills, and other measures which were deemed essential to the preservation of the national life. No sacrifice was too great if the nation demanded it at our hands. We are now in an era of profound peace; the necessity which then existed has ceased to exist; and the financial, commercial, and industrial condition of the country rises into the first consequence. Is it fair to denounce a man as a 'sinuous and slimy demagogue' for refusing to sustain as a peace measure that which he sustained under the pressure of necessity as a war measure? Is it fair to hold that, whenever a public man changes his mind, he must necessarily be a scoundrel? I fear but few editors could stand such a test.

"Our Western country is passing through a period of gloom and embarrassment greater even than that of 1857. Our produce of all kinds scarcely pays the cost of production, while everything we purchase is inordinately high. We feel that, while we pay large taxes to the support of the Government (which we do not grudge), we are also paying still larger taxes for the support of a part of our fellow-citizens who enjoy greater prosperity than we do. Out of our poverty we are made to contribute to their abundance. As a Republican, I feel that the Republican party must either set its face against the high tariff protective doctrines advocated by your paper, or lose forever this great Northwest. Whatever I have said, therefore, upon this subject, I have said through an honest and sincere conviction of duty, not only to the people, but to the party. Believe me very truly and respectfully yours,

"IGNATIUS DONNELLY."

—Having thus given Mr. Donnelly's own version of this matter, we propose to compare it with the facts:—

Feb. 28, 1867 (nearly two years after the close of the war), Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania moved to suspend the rules of the House, and take up the bill increasing the duties on imports as it came back amended from the Senate. The motion to suspend the rules was defeated by 69 nays to 102 yeas (not the two-thirds required to suspend the rules), but among the 102 yeas we find the name of Donnelly recorded. Is that also a mistake of the official organ?

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, now asked leave to introduce a joint resolve "increasing temporarily the duties on imports"—said joint resolve providing (without limit of time) for an increase of twenty per cent. (or one-fifth the former rate) on every article imported after ten days, except sugar, tea, coffee, salt, and coal. To which he afterward added railroad iron.

Objections being made, he moved a suspension of the rules, which did not prevail: Yeas, 71; nays, 95 (not two-thirds.) Again we find the name of Donnelly among the yeas in the *Globe* (page 1659.) Is that another error of the official organ?

Two days before, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, had moved to close the debate on the general Tariff bill aforesaid, in order to bring the House to a vote upon its passage (as the Congress would expire within a week). This was a test question, and the friends and foes of protection toed the mark accordingly:—Yeas 76; nays 49—Donnelly among the yeas. Is this all wrong in the *Globe*? (page 1592.)

All this, mind you, was long since the close of the war; showing that his pretense that he voted for high duties only as a war measure is false—an afterthought. His votes show what he meant then; his speech last fall shows what he means now.

We do not care to track this man farther. He has not seen fit to deny our former statement that he recently held a debate on political economy, wherein he took the side of protection against a Democrat who advocated free trade. We found this statement in a Minnesota paper. Do they blunder out that way like the *Globe*?

But Mr. Donnelly asks if a man may not honestly change his mind. Certainly he may—and his party too. It is not the fact that Mr. Donnelly has changed, but that he resorts to subterfuges, dodges, and misstatements to conceal or misrepresent that change, that stamps his course as "sinuous and slimy." Let him say frankly, "I was a protectionist; I am now a free-trader. I was a Republican; I am henceforth a Democrat," and we shall not trouble him. We object only to his making a piratical use of the colors he has deserted.

IV. But there is "gloom and embarrassment" in the West, says Mr. Donnelly; hence he is a free-trader. Indeed!

The Northwest is suffering because of the remoteness of her markets. She is largely grain-growing—Minnesota especially so; and grain is now selling very low. We are buying heavily of hardware, steel, railroad iron, textile fabrics, wines, etc. etc., of the Old World; we want to pay for these partly in grain; but Europe has had good harvests this year, and wants little grain from us, and that little at low prices. Were we making at home the goods we thus buy from Europe, we should have an ample market for our grain at good prices; but they who make so much of our cloth don't want our bread; hence the West is embarrassed and distressed. General Jackson, under similar circumstances, forty-five years ago, said that the common-sense remedy for such a state of things as Mr. Donnelly complains of was to divert six hundred thousand of our people from agriculture to manufactures, and thus create a market for our agricultural staples greater than is afforded by all Europe. We believe that is the common-sense view of the matter—that the West will yet realize it. We only ask an open field and fair play, and with these we shall carry the West, as we carried it in '24 under the lead of Jackson and in '28 under that of Clay. For every Donnelly that we lose, inquiry and discussion will bring to us hundreds who will by honest, useful, productive labor, and have no sores to heal on their political heads. We rest confidently on the sound instincts and true hearts of the people.

### GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION.

*From the N. Y. Nation.*

Astonishing as the Georgia Reconstruction bill is by itself, it becomes more so when one reads the arguments by which it is defended. Georgia has been already admitted to the Union, under a solemn act of Congress, or, in other words, under a pledge of the nation, after having formally fulfilled all the conditions exacted of her by the original reconstruction acts. What the supporters of the present bill say in support of the theory that she is not in the Union, is, that her Senators had not been admitted to their places in the Senate, the majority of the Senate pronouncing them disqualified—something which might happen to New York to-morrow—and this is gravely given now as a reason why the General Government may overturn the State Government, and put the people under martial law, and impose fresh conditions of reconstruction. The expulsion of the negro members of the Legislature was a great outrage, but the constitutionality of it was very sensibly, on President Grant's recommendation, submitted to the court of the State. The Supreme Court has accordingly decided that it was unconstitutional, and it now remains for the Legislature to abide by the judicial decision, which it is generally believed it will do when it meets in January. But the promoters of the present measure, apparently having a horror of the slow and regular processes of American jurisprudence, and being enamored of imperial ways of settling things, refuse to wait, and have accordingly passed an act repudiating the legislation of last winter, over which the country toiled and sweated so much, breaking the public faith, and setting a shocking example of contempt for law. The worst of it is that one of the excuses put forward in defense of this high-handed violence is, that it is done for the protection of negroes and loyal men against the violence of their neighbors, as if the way to provide for their protection was to keep them before the eyes of their fellow-citizens as the cause of the subversion of the State government; and as if the respect of juries and magistrates for the law of the land could be promoted by exhibitions of Congressional disregard of it; and as if, in case the public opinion of Georgia cannot, or ought not, be trusted to for the protection of Georgia citizens, we ought not at once to provide permanent gendarmerie and Federal magistrates, armed with summary processes, instead of cheating the negro and the loyal whites with airy nothings called a "provisional government," or "martial law," things which have just enough substance to irritate, and not enough to afford the smallest protection either for life, or limb, or property. Mr. Bingham made a strong and able protest against the farce, but in vain.

### MISMANAGEMENT OF THE NAVY.

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

Congress should at once appoint a select committee to examine into the reckless and foolish expenditure of money which has characterized the administration of the Navy Department since the accession of General Grant; and that the inquiries may be thorough, it is essential that an able lawyer should be chairman of the committee.

Under the present administration the navy has been comparatively the most costly department of the Government, the result, as we shall show, of placing unlimited power in the hands of Vice-Admiral Porter, when a nominal Secretary had been provided, first in Mr. Borie, and—after he had been driven out of office by the force of public ridicule—then in Mr. Robeson, who is, if possible, more completely under Porter's influence than ever Borie was. Borie did occasionally raise his voice in a feeble way, though only to be put down. Robeson, though he is said to have been a little resolute about the annual report, does not even whisper remonstrance on more serious subjects.

As evidence of the reckless extravagance of the *de facto* head of the navy, we may mention, first, the removal of the four-bladed screws from several steamers, and the substitution of the French Mangin screw, which has proved an utter failure. The Mosholu, renamed the Severn, was detained about four months in the Brooklyn Navy Yard to await her new screw, and after she had been docked three times it was discovered that the Mangin screw could not be made to work. The cost of this single job was undoubtedly over $100,000, and not less than half a million has thus been squandered on different ships, to their serious injury. The Mangin screws having been removed, plain two-bladed screws are now put on in place of the original four-bladed screws. As the two-bladed screws have the same diameters, lengths, and pitches as the four-bladed ones, their motive power, as every engineer knows, will be less. But as it was considered necessary to change something, the screws were changed first from four-bladed ones that were the best in use to Mangin screws that were comparatively worthless, and then back again to two-bladed ones that are not half as good as the four-bladed if the vessel is intended for steam propulsion alone; though better perhaps if sails are to be used ordinarily, and steam as only an accessory power.

It will scarcely be believed that this whole subject had already been exhausted by the British Government, which made an extensive and elaborate series of trials of the various screws in use, including the Mangin screw, with the gunboat Stork and the large steam frigate Shannon, the results in the British experiments being invariably in favor of the four blades.

After trying his "prentice hand" on screws, Admiral Porter's next exploit was to order the conversion of the paddle-wheel steamers Susquehanna and Powhatan into screw steamers. Two worn-out, old wooden vessels, built nearly a quarter of a century ago, and now obsolete in model, are to be revamped, the still excellent paddle-wheel machinery taken out and broken up, and new screw machinery put in! The cost of these alterations when completed will not be less than three-quarters of a million of dollars each. The new machinery alone will cost about half of that money. Meanwhile, several new vessels are lying idle at the navy yards, for which the machinery about to be placed in the old paddle-wheel steamers was originally constructed. These new vessels are among the finest of their class ever built, and are duplicates of the Guerriere, Centoocook, and Piscataqua, which have been thoroughly tested and found to possess every desirable quality of screw steamers of war.

The Admiral next orders the old sharp screw steamer Niagara, built by Steers, to be razeed and iron-clad with four and a half inches of plating; the original machinery a to be taken out and broken up, and the machinery now in the Chattanooga to be taken from that vessel and placed in the Niagara. The Niagara is of exceedingly sharp model and small capacity, and so rotten that several years ago a survey decided she was not worth repairs. She had not the strength, when new, for an iron-clad vessel, and, of course, will be greatly weakened by razeeing. The old vessel, without armor, and with her light machinery, drew twenty-three feet of water, and the result of the alterations will be to give to us an old rotten wooden hulk, with such an enormous draught of water that she cannot leave or enter any port in the country, and so weak as to be in danger of falling asunder in a moderate seaway. And this wretched botch will be a laughing stock for the world at a cost of not less than $1,000,000.

The catalogue of blunders could be greatly extended, but the above examples will suffice to open the eyes of civilians to the manner in which the funds of the Navy Department are squandered. When the Board of Survey bill is passed, and Admiral Porter is thereby made a sort of First Lord of the Admiralty, he will undoubtedly use his power to alter, improve, and economize on a still greater scale, and the country will find to its sorrow that change does not always mean improvement. Experience, science, technical knowledge, are as nothing in comparison with the vanity of a man who imagines he knows everything *ex officio*, and who gives orders to ruin public property as he would to set sail on a ship. Can the taxpayers stand this? Will Congress permit it? Shall we have a First Lord of the Admiralty at such a price?

### THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH — ASTONISHING THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The words of Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, on the postal telegraph are apt and excellent. They have in them a downright common sense and a respect for facts that will not commend them to the class of hifalutin patriots; but they will furnish an excellent basis for the practical legislation that is aimed to secure the welfare of the people, and not to make the fortunes of jobbers. Mr. Washburn made these cogent statements:—"I claim to have shown that the United States is the only enlightened nation on the globe that has not taken charge of the telegraph system, and nearly all have made it an appendage to the Post Office; that in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland a despatch of twenty words can be sent at a uniform rate of one shilling to any part of the kingdom, a distance of over seven hundred miles; from one extreme of France to another, about six hundred miles, for one franc, or twenty cents; all over Belgium and Switzerland for half a franc, or ten cents; Denmark, twelve and a half cents; Prussia, from twelve and a half to thirty-seven and a half cents; Sweden and Norway, any distance for thirty cents for a message of twenty words, and one cent for each additional word that a message may be made to contain; from Marseilles, in the south of France, to the north of Scotland, a distance of fourteen hundred miles, traversing two kingdoms and crossing the Straits of Dover by submarine cable, for fifty-five cents. Yet in the face of these facts the Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has told this House and the country, in a solemn report, that telegraphing in this country is the cheapest and most reliable in the world. Yet he could not have failed to know that if he desired to send a despatch of twenty words to his home in Illinois, and was not favored with a 'D. H.' pass, he would have to pay $3; for a similar message to the home of the Missouri member of that committee $4 would be charged; the Michigan member, $2·80; the New Jersey member, $1·25; the Massachusetts member, $1·25; the Indiana member, $2·50; the Kentucky member, $2·50; the Nevada member, $9·28, and the Oregon member, $15·50, or $5·70 more than it would cost to send a message of ten words from Washington to Constantinople by the Atlantic Cable and Continental lines."

Now, the worst of all this is that it is true. We are behind the age in the use of this great agency of modern civilization, at the very moment that we are pluming ourselves on our progressive spirit and on the way in which we are leading the nations, as we suppose. We have hurrahed so much and so long over the political advantages of our American system that we have well-nigh deafened ourselves to all monition and intimation that there may be something else important us well as a man's inalienable right to vote for his alderman. This is a common consequence of preoccupation—of the too great concentration of attention upon a point that, after all, may not be the vital point with regard to the happiness of the people. The result is that while here man is politically free he is socially the slave of every monopoly; and in such "downtrodden" countries as France, though individuals are politically of small account, they have a social freedom and importance of which our people do not dream. The use of the telegraph is one illustration of it. Telegraphs there are operated with a view to public convenience; here only with a view to extorting the largest amount of money for the smallest possible service. But it is the same in the whole circle of the arts of life—we are behind, and far behind, the nations over which we sometimes assume an impertinent superiority because of our political institutions, which would be excellent if they were not rottenly corrupt. In their railroads, despite our flurry of magnificence in sleeping cars; in their hotels, in their markets, in the general administration of justice, in the government of our cities, the people of Western Europe have everything to teach us, and little but chicanery and greedy extortion to learn from our example.

We hope the facts that Mr. Washburn has so clearly set forth may awaken the attention of the country to this most important subject of bringing our telegraphic system up to the spirit of the age; the more especially that just now the great monopoly, whose hold on the telegraph must be loosened, is manœuvring in the purlieus of Congress for a continuance and extension of its power. Indeed, great care is necessary to prevent the legislation now in progress touching Atlantic cables from resulting in that way. Mr. Sumner's bill, though satisfactory in its general spirit, is open to the charge of being aimed especially at the case of the French cable, and when it becomes a law it may be found some day that while it binds very closely the French company, yet that it is carefully worded with relation to correlative legislation to except from its position the other cables. If Congressional action thus discriminates against the French cable, it is because the French company has not yet surrendered to the Western Union Company. The only legislation in regard to the telegraph that is safe is such as apparently Mr. Washburn is ready to propose, involving the proposition that the General Government shall assume the control of the telegraph under the postal power, and construct new lines.

### ARE THE ALABAMA CLAIMS LIKELY TO BE SETTLED?

*From the N. Y. Times.*

We cannot arrive at any reasonable answer to this question without properly comprehending the tone of public opinion in England. Our own position is clear enough. We know perfectly well what kind of settlement would content us as a people. But as there is another party to the dispute, it is necessary to find out in what temper the subject is approached on that side. And we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that at this moment the English people are as little disposed as ever they were to make that full reparation which alone can wipe out the recollection of the wrong done to us during the Rebellion.

We do not attach too much importance to the views set forth by the English press. But at the same time we cannot deny that if all the public journals in the country unite in one expression of opinion, there is a fair presumption that they faithfully reflect the sentiment of the people. If we tried to put this sentiment into a few words, we should say that it amounted to this:—"We English have offered to pay all the money claims on account of the Alabama, but the apology which is demanded from us we cannot give." When it is answered, "Then you must take the consequences," the rejoinder comes back, "We must make the best of a very bad matter, and stand ready to fight if need be." Of course all this is shortsighted and foolish. But nations have fits of sullenness and ill-temper like individuals, and England appears to be in one of them. She probably thinks that while it would be a very simple matter to pay the amount demanded by the owners of the vessels burned by the Alabama, it is not so easy to bear the reproaches which the Secretaries of State cast upon her from time to time.

This, at least, is the tone of all the latest English papers. The *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that "everything that can be said" on the subject "has been said—on both sides, and a great many times over." Consequently it will think Secretary Fish's long despatch worse than superfluous. The *Spectator* considers England's concession of belligerent rights to the South an act of friendship toward the North—because it prevented hundreds of privateers being fitted out for Southern use. The *Saturday Review* snarls at the President's message, and says that the "reports which attributed to the President unfriendly feelings to England appear to have been perfectly correct." We might quote from every journal, and the general tone would be found exactly the same.

Unless, then, the English Government is more plastic than the English people, it is still doubtful when this long-standing dispute will be disposed of. Lord Clarendon declined to follow Secretary Fish into the details of the controversy. Practically he says with the newspapers, "There has been enough talk on both sides." The English nature is not deficient in obstinacy, and that quality is more perceptible than any other at this particular moment. Secretary Fish's despatch will not tend to soften this feeling. If we have come to a deadlock on the subject, we, at least, can afford to stand by and await the issue. England is not quite so safe in taking that course.


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One of the few securities we feel safe in recommending as good.
The importance of the route connecting the head of the Mississippi River navigation with the head of Lake Superior, and receiving the trade of the five railroads centring at St. Paul, will insure to this road a large and profitable trade. The Land Grant—1,682,000 acres—is in itself an amply sufficient basis for the mortgage ($4,500,000), and all proceeds of land sales are applied directly to cancellation of the bonds.
The parties in interest embrace some of the first railroad and financial men of the country, and Mr. Moorhead, of our firm, is one of the Trustees of the mortgage.
The construction of the road is progressing rapidly, and the whole line will be completed in time for the moving of the crops of 1870.
We recommend these bonds as paying a much larger interest than Government Securities, without the risk of a high premium. We have for sale $300,000 at the original subscription price, 95 and accrued interest in currency (denominations $500 and $1000 coupon). Purchasers this month have the advantage of the gold coupon, payable at our office on January 1—the premium upon which is equal to nearly ¾ per cent., making the price lower than many bonds of much less merit now offered to the public.
We receive in payment Governments and other securities at their market value, and January coupons at the current gold price of the day.
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BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
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# NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—A man who represented himself to be named P. A. Fitzgerald made the startling statement to Detective Gordon, on Saturday, that he had killed his mother on the 20th of November, at Canandaigua, New York State, by striking her. Very little reliance was placed in his story, as his mind seemed to be wandering, but he was searched and locked up at the Central Station, and a telegraph despatch sent to Canandaigua to learn the facts. After he had been placed in a cell, the prisoner exhibited a razor, which had escaped the notice of the turnkey, and threatened to cut his throat with it. The razor was taken from him without difficulty. Yesterday a reply was received to the despatch in which the story was declared to be a fabrication. Fitzgerald admitted then that it was untrue, and said it was owing to his having swallowed an opium pill.

—Mr. Sidney Deming, well known to many of our citizens, died on Friday night last, after a brief illness. Mr. Deming, several years ago, was connected with the Ledger as a reporter, and was also the publisher of the Frankford *Herald*. During the war he was employed as the army correspondent of the Associated Press, and at the time of his death was one of the Assessors of internal revenue. The deceased was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

—At a recent meeting of Pennsylvania Council, No. 20, Junior Order United American Mechanics, resolutions were adopted proposing to act in conjunction with the Senior Order in the erection of a monument in commemoration of the virtues and patriotism of George Washington, in Fairmount Park.

—The rain storm of Saturday night and yesterday caused the water in the Schuylkill to rise nearly four feet above the dam. Though the water was rising slowly yesterday afternoon, no damage by the freshet was apprehended.

—The Presbyterian Publication House, No. 821 Chesnut street, was broken into on Saturday night last, or early yesterday morning, and twenty dollars' worth of postage stamps and some money were taken therefrom.

—At the Philadelphia City Institute, Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, a night school for young women over eighteen years of age will be commenced on Monday next, the 3d of January.

—A part of the machinery of the steamer Ariel gave way on Thursday, while she was on her way to this city from Wilmington. She was towed to the city by tugs.

—A board, composed of naval officers, has been in session for a week or ten days at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, investigating alleged depredations by some of the workmen.

### Domestic Affairs.

—General E. S. Salomon, of Chicago, has been appointed Governor of Washington Territory.

—The Montgomery Opera House has been burned down. The fire is attributed to a defective flue.

—An aged woman, named Mrs. Stannis, was burned to death in Cincinnati, through her clothes taking fire.

—Claims against Mexico must be presented to the Commission, now sitting in Washington, on or before the 31st of March next.

—The new postal convention between Great Britain and this country has been proclaimed, and will go into effect January 1.

—The new Legislature of Mississippi is to meet January 11.

—An ex-policeman, named Kane, was found murdered in Detroit on Friday night.

—At Mapleville, R. I., on Christmas day, Charles Murray quarrelled with and finally murdered his son.

—An accident occurred on the Trenton Railroad on Saturday night, in which two pesons were slightly injured.

—James D. Stebbins was killed in his house at Clinton, N. Y., on Thursday night, while defending himself from burglars.

—A fight occurred in Savannah, on Friday night, between negroes, and two policemen intering, one was shot dead, and the other wounded.

—A base-ball match was played in New Orleans, yesterday afternoon, between the Southrons of that city and the Mutuals of New York, the latter proving easy victors.

—Two armed men stopped the Denver mail-coach near Cheyenne, on Christmas night, drove off the passengers, who were unarmed, and then made off with the coach and team.

—A declaration of independence has been issued by the Red River Provisional Government, in which the Territory is described as Rupert's Land. The Indian forces organized in support of McDougall have been disbanded.

### Foreign Affairs.

—Miguel Acosta, one of the leaders of the Cuban insurgents, has been executed in Havana.

—Erie stockholders in England are taking steps to test their power of obtaining redress in the United States Courts.

—Victor Emanuel and the Emperor of Austria, it is decided, are to hold their long-talked-of interview at Ancona, on January 15.

—The vote for the Committee on Discipline of the Œcumenical Council is to be announced at the next regular meeting. Three French bishops, it is said, will certainly be elected.

—Minister Sickles has submitted to the Spanish Government a project for securing neutrality in the matter of ocean cables, to which he had previously obtained the consent of the British Government.

—The rumor as to a reconciliation between ex-Queen Isabella and Montpensier is denied.

—The French Ministry, it is said, will resign. Ollivier is spoken of as the coming man.

—According to the Paris journals, the new Papal Constitution excommunicates almost every one.

—On Christmas Day the Pope was waited upon by a deputation bearing the felicitations of the Œcumenical Council.

—A number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Paris garrison have been arrested for forming a republican society.

—Among the members of the newly-appointed Committee on Discipline of the Œcumenical Council are the Bishops of New York, Mexico, and Quebec.

—A quantity of Cuban arms and ammunition was seized on a plantation near Matanzas, and the owner tried, convicted of treason, and executed.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

**Losses Nearly Half a Million—A Sugar Refinery, Several Business Stores, and a Flour Establishment Burned Out.**

The Columbia Sugar Refinery of Rogers & Mitchell, on the north side of Vine street, below Third, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning, causing a loss of a quarter of a million of dollars.

The refinery was situated properly on Wood street. It was a six-story brick building, and extended southward about half way to Vine street, where it was connected with the warehouse, a two-story building, and a two-and-a-half-story dwelling, used as an office by the firm, both of which fronted on Vine street. The fire was discovered by the private watchman, a few minutes after 5 o'clock, in the third story of the refinery, and spread so rapidly that by the time the alarm was sounded the flames had reached the roof. The building, in less than two hours, was a complete wreck. The flames communicated thence to the warehouse, which shared a like fate, and to the office building, which sustained considerable damage. The refinery contained some of the finest machinery ever imported, valued at about $75,000, and was insured for $73,000.

The firm had an immense stock of raw and refined sugar in the main building, and a large quantity of molasses in the warehouse. The sugar was destroyed, and the molasses was partly consumed. The loss on stock is put down at $100,000. The insurance on the same, $80,000. The buildings were valued at $50,000, and were insured for $47,000. They belonged to the firm. The total value of the property consumed is estimated as $250,000, and the insurances, $200,000. The policies are distributed in Philadelphia, New York, New England, Baltimore, and European companies. The Fire Association of this city, Imperial of London, and Royal of Liverpool, $10,000 each, and $5000 in all other companies not mentioned. The walls of the building were taken down this morning, by order of the Mayor.

—The fire which occurred on Fourth street, above Market, early on Saturday morning, entailed the following losses:—Reeder & Thatcher, hardware dealers, $50,000; covered by insurance in Philadelphia and Eastern companies. B. J. Sutton, dealer in boots and shoes, about $20,000; insured for $16,000 in the North America, Fire Association, and Pennsylvania Insurance Companies. The former firm occupied the first and second, and the latter the third, fourth, and fifth stories of No. 14 N. Fourth street. Musselman & Kirk, wholesale dealers in carpet yarn and cotton chain, occupied No. 12; loss, $50,000; insured for $45,000 in the Pennsylvania, Fire Association, Spring Garden, and other city companies. Thatcher & Co., dealers in boots and shoes, occupied the first floor of No. 16; loss by water, $15,000; insured for $30,000 in the Niagara of New York, Continental, Lorillard, Phœnix, Etna, and Hartford. Taylor, Gibson & Williams, dealers in tailors' trimmings, occupied the second and third floors; insured in New York companies. H. Nill, dealer in shoes and galters, and W. A. Updike, shoe manufacturer, occupied the fourth and fifth floors. The greater part of their stock was destroyed; partly insured in Philadelphia and Eastern companies. Loss on building between $30,000 and $40,000; partially covered by insurance. Thomas, Carson & Co., wholesale notion dealers, occupied the lower part of No. 18; stock damaged by water to the amount of about $5000; fully insured. C. P. Hunt & Co., dealers in boots and shoes, occupied the upper portion and loose heavily by water. F. H. Watt, trunk dealer, occupied basement of No. 10; damage to stock by water, $2000; insured. The roof of the Seventh National bank building, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, was slightly damaged. The buildings Nos. 12, 14, and 16 are owned by the estate of John Grigg, deceased. No. 12 was completely burned.

—The fire on Friday night, on Broad street, above Arch, caused a heavy loss to Francis D. Worley, flour and general produce dealer. He has an insurance in the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company of $5000, and in the Fire Association of $7500. Robert Steel, whisky dealer, and Robert Fletcher, flour and grain dealer, suffer heavily by water. James Steel & Co., produce commission merchants, owned the greater part of five thousand barrels of whisky that were in the main building, occupied by them jointly with the two preceding firms. Insured for $40,000. Loss mainly by water. Messrs. Hoff & Kennedy had over a thousand barrels of flour, and C. M. Starr a thousand boxes of starch on storage in Mr. Worley's place, which being entirely burned out, they lose heavily. This building belonged to the estate of Jacob Witmer.

## SCHOEPPE.

**He Denies the Poison Story and Again Proclaims His Innocence.**

The *Press* of Saturday published the following letter from Dr. Schoeppe:—

CARLISLE PRISON, Dec. 24, 1869.—To the Editor of the *Press*—Dear Sir:—THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of the 22d inst. printed a despatch from Carlisle, containing the following words in regard to me:—

"It is but just to state that the Commonwealth's officers say that, in the event of a new trial being granted, they will produce some additional testimony which will place his (my) guilt beyond doubt. It is rumored that a witness will be put on the stand who will testify that Schoeppe himself admitted having administered four doses of prussic acid to Miss Stennecke."

I hereby declare that I *never* said such a thing to any person. If any person pretends to have heard that I said so, I declare him to be a *shameless liar*.

And secondly, I hereby declare that Miss Stennecke never got one drop of prussic acid from me.

You would oblige me very much if you would be kind enough, for the sake of *right* and *justice*, to publish this short reply in your distinguished paper.

I have no other weapons to fight against such baneful insinuations and lies of my persecutors than my word.

Most respectfully your obedient servant,
P. SCHOEPPE, M. D.

### Our Sidewalks.

PHILADELPHIA has ever had an unenviable notoriety for the surface drainage that floods its pavements and gutters, to the intense annoyance of foot-passengers, and in winter makes amiable pools for Jack Frost to practise his art upon. Our best streets are beset by the mud and water or the ice and slush that result from this system, until, from the impossibility of keeping dry in mild weather and erect during a "cold snap," our citizens rightly pronounce the winter season to be a prolonged bore. Though of late something has been done towards remedying these evil—handsome buildings, almost without exception, being connected with the sewers—ye there still remains enough of the old system to induce the Grand Jury to "call attention to the bad condition of our streets, both as to cleanliness and paving." The case requires municipal action, and our City Fathers may assure themselves that any cure they may devise will be gratefully received by pedestrians.

But our property owners (many of them, at least) are not contented with deluging the *feet* of their fellow-citizens at a season when out-of-door foot-baths are especially disagreeable; they will extend the bath indefinitely in a vertical direction, the distance attained being directly proportional to the weight of the passer-by and the peculiarly convenient positions of the bricks composing the pavements. Hence they never have their sidewalks relaid, or even filled in, when they have sunk down or been washed out, and the result is "loose bricks." What stranger ever visited Philadelphia and did not notice this peculiar institution?

To one phase of this neglect of sidewalks we would call the especial attention of Councils. Persons having occasion to walk through certain parts of West Philadelphia have been, and are, greatly annoyed by the failure of parties owning *improved* property either to lay durable pavements or to keep them in order when laid. If the late action of Councils in valuing the Almshouse property at $15,000 an acre be not mere hypocrisy, in order to avoid the sale to the University, consistency will require that the approaches to that property shall be such that possible purchasers may be able to get at it. As the streets are now, a by no means inconsiderable quantity of dirt, mud, poor sidewalks, none at all, surface drainage, and loose *boards* must be endured before reaching Thirty-fourth and Walnut streets, and from there wading, swimming, or skating is necessary, according to the season. Even Chesnut street, east of Thirty-fourth, is in wretched condition. The crossing at Thirtieth street is sinking *ad inferos*, that of the West Chester Railroad is paved only with cobble-stones, the north crossing from the bridge to the west side of Thirtieth has never been opened, and in bad weather consists of a mud-puddle, and a long stretch of the pavement on the north side of Chesnut street is a worn-out plankway, under which collects in mild weather just enough water to be constantly oozing through the cracks (and thus making mud or ice), or to be thrown violently over the boots or dress of the unlucky one who steps on a loose board. There surely is good food for thought for that Councilman who thinks the Almshouse estate worth $30,000 an acre. We do not allude now to pavements in front of newly-erected houses. Builders everywhere in West Philadelphia evince a desire to avoid giving unnecessary inconvenience to pedestrians, and did persons owning houses already occupied seem as anxious to make needed repairs, no trouble would be found.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 7 23 | MOON RISES | 1 12 |
| SUN SETS | 4 39 | HIGH WATER | 9 44 |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Busby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Erin | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 1 |
| Cella | London | New York | Dec. 4 |
| Iowa | Glasgow | New York | Dec. 10 |
| America | Southampton | New York | Dec. 14 |
| Tarifa | Liverpool | New York via Bos. | Dec. 14 |
| England | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 15 |
| Manhattan | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 15 |
| C. of Washington | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 16 |
| Nemesis | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 18 |
| Paraguay | London | New York | Dec. 18 |
| St. Laurent | Rouen | New York | Dec. 18 |
| Hammonia | Havre | New York | Dec. 18 |
| C. of Baltimore | Liverpool | New York, via Hal. | Dec. 18 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Etna | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 28 |
| Westphalia | New York | Hamburg | Dec. 28 |
| Russia | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 29 |
| Nebraska | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 29 |
| Rhein | New York | Bremen | Dec. 30 |
| Tripoli | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 30 |
| C. of Washington | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 1 |
| Cella | New York | London | Jan. 1 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eagle | New York | Havana | Dec. 30 |
| Tonawanda | Philada | Savannah | Jan. 1 |
| Yazoo | Philada | New Orleans | Jan. 1 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Ital. brig Fortuna, Parry, — days from Lisbon, with salt and corkwood to A. Stephani & Co.

Brig Hermes, Blackert, 24 days from Bonaire, with salt to John Dallett & Co.

Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, 7 days from James River, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

ARRIVED FRIDAY.

Schr Paragon, Shute, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

CLEARED FRIDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Norman, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Schr J. M. Broomall, Crawford, Charleston, S. C., S. Lathbury & Co.

RETURNED.

Swed. barque Hazard, Fernlund, hence for Havre, got on ship John Shoals on the 25th inst., at 7½ A. M., while going down the bay under sail, and remained on until about 1 P. M. on the 24th, when she came off with the assistance of two steamtugs. It is believed the hull has strained, and the metal has probably suffered more or less, on account of which the crew refused to proceed to sea and the vessel returned to port.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 24th inst.

Steamship Roman, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

Barques India, Lepschinsky; Mai, Hansen, and Vision, Thorsen, all for Philadelphia, remained at London 11th instant.

Barque Pawnee, Anker, hence for Dublin, which arrived at Queenstown 6th inst., put in on account of stress of weather and with sails split.

Barque Agostina, Thom, hence, at Hamburg 11th inst.

Brig Cosmos, Parsons, hence, at Boston 25th inst.

Brig Reporter, Coombs, hence, below Boston 25th inst.

Schr Malvina Jane, Smith, hence for St. John, N. B., sailed from Holmes' Hole P. M. 23d inst.

Schrs Blandel, Chapman; H. H. Cain, Simpson; and Southerner, hence, at Boston 25th inst.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, hence, at Portland 23d instant.


INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, OF PHILADELPHIA, (MARINE), INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital..... $500,000
Assets July 1, 1869, $2,593,922·10

This Company is now prepared to issue Certificates of Insurance, payable in London, at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.

11 1 mwf t12 3trp

COAL.

W. H. TAGGART, COAL DEALER.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.

1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV., Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

12 1 3m

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The place to buy is at MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT, Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

Egg and Stove..... $7 per ton.
Large Nut..... 6 "
Eagle Vein Nut..... 6'50 "
Delivered to any part of the city. 12 22 2m

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

Large stock always on hand.

Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets

12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT STREET,

Have in stock an elegant variety of Goods adapted for useful and acceptable

Presents for Gentlemen, COMPRISING

CARDIGAN JACKETS.
GLOVES IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRINCE TECK SCARFS.
LORD STANLEY SCARFS.
SQUARE CRAVATS AND MUFFLERS.
A splendid assortment of
Wrappers and Breakfast Coats,
WITH
PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRTS,
And other Staple Goods at Popular Prices.

11 1mths2mrp

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

11 2

TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT.

TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.

They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.

T. L. JACOBS & CO., No. 1026 CHESNUT Street.

11 17 2mrp

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 3thfrp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $400,000·00 |
| ACCRUED SURPLUS | 1,083,528·70 |
| PREMIUMS | 1,193,843·43 |
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. | INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000. |

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL..... $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary. J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 579 Policies issued first six months; over 2300 in the twelve months following.

All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms. Special advantages offered to Clergymen.

A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 12 7§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets..... $2,250,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 9§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McIlvaine, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital..... $300,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $313,279·22

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Naibro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 3 6§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, $8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

2 4§ CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON.

On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs., 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option.

Advance charges cashed at office on pier.

Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL, Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc. 2 23§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, December 25, 11 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, December 28, 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, January 1, 1870, 1 P. M.
City of New York, Saturday, January 8, 10 A. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, January 11, 12 Noon.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN | $100 | STEERAGE | $35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 47 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold. | | STEERAGE. Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $30 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 20 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, over Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..... $140 | Second Cabin..... $80

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin..... $145 | Second Cabin..... $85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THOUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. FORKER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Tenn., Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 5 3§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO., 3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 3 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [4 1

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE, NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

BIRDS! BIRDS!! BIRDS!!!

What is nicer for a Christmas present than fine SINGING CANARY and a BEAUTIFUL CAGE? Cheaper than any place in the city.

No. 144 North SIXTH Street, 12 18 1m Odd-Fellows' Hall,

W. A. HENRY.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Works constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. [11 1 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES,

COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 3, 1870, and continuing EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAYS, On which days Matinees only will be given.

ENGAGEMENTS:

MADAME CAROLINA BRIOL (From the San Carlo, Naples), Her first appearance in Philadelphia.

SIGNOR G. LEFRANC (From La Scala, Milan, Teatro Reale, Madrid, and Lyrique, Paris).

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1869.


## *WHAT WE HAVE GAINED.*

We read and hear so much of the evils resulting from the late Rebellion, that we are in danger, if not from having the ills overstated, at least from not recognizing the valuable advantages derived from this selfsame source. Enjoying as we did for more than three-quarters of a century the blessings of the most beneficent Government ever vouchsafed to man, there was, nevertheless, no true, reliable national sentiment among our people.

There was so little to remind us of the General Government—no burdensome taxes, no forced military duty, no exercise, indeed, of national authority, except in protection and benefits. These blessings fell upon the land as gently, naturally, and as unperceived as the dews of heaven fall upon the unmown grass. The influence and exercise of the central power were scarcely felt or recognized, except when in some far-off country or upon some distant ocean it was exerted to shield the honor or protect the liberty of a citizen.

Our colonial system anterior to the Revolution, the very slender bonds that held the colonies together during that trying period under the Articles of Confederation, and the abominable and pernicious heresy of State sovereignty under our present Constitution, taught universally throughout the South and to a great extent in the North, will account very largely for this lack of a national sentiment.

Mr. Webster, one of the most national men, oftenest spoke for Massachusetts; Mr. Calhoun always for South Carolina; and Mr. Clay was emphatically the representative of Kentucky. There were indeed but few of our public men of whom it could with truth be said they were national. If the truth must be spoken, let us frankly admit that the war of the Rebellion found us a confederacy full of petty jealousies, State pride, and with very little deep-seated love or intelligent appreciation of the advantages derived from the National Government. In sorrow and anguish we had to learn the lesson almost neglected in the long years of our peace and prosperity; but learn it we did, and when the glad news of an honorable peace came flashing up from Appomattox, it found us in our rejoicings a united people, forgetting all contracted State lines, proud and happy as Americans over the vindication of our nationality and the triumph of our flag. Upon this developed love and devotion to our country rest the brightest promise and most abundant guarantee of the future. This is one advantage of the war that cannot be overestimated.

The overthrow of slavery—the liberation of four millions of human beings—was as necessary to our existence as to their elevation and happiness. Long deferred justice was at last done to an oppressed race, our Declaration of Independence ceased to be a rebuke to our own people, and the flag of the republic was cleansed of the blood marks of despotism, and floated for the first time in our history the emblem of freedom and justice. The war developed our industrial interests and capacities. We advanced from dreamers to doers. A railroad uniting the oceans had long been speculated about and talked of. Some of the more sanguine hoped for its completion, but scarcely in their day and generation. It was reserved, however, for the aroused and developed energies of "our war times" to accomplish the great undertaking, the fruits of which are even now but dimly foreshadowed. It has become the pioneer of other enterprises of a like character, which in a few years will bind the continent together with bands of iron. It has brought the East and West into close companionship, annihilated distance, destroyed seclusiveness, and established a life current between the sections that is the surest bond of a perpetual union.

Another and very important result of the war is the elevation of our national character abroad. The gigantic struggle carried on upon these shores for nearly four years; the resources, the courage, the endurance of our people, and the triumphant vindication of our popular form of government, have astonished and dumb-founded the world; and whilst it has educated Europe to an appreciation of the vast extent and inexhaustible resources of our country, of the spirit, intelligence, and indomitable will of our people, it has also taught them to respect the flag that represents our nationality. Citizens of the United States constantly meet the evidence of this in their journeyings through Europe, especially in Prussia. Here the feeling is not confined to respect and admiration, but often manifests itself in words and acts indicative of devoted attachment and love for the land of "Washington and Lincoln." This feeling is shared by all classes, from noble to peasant. Almost every family has a representative in our country, and nearly all feel bound to us by ties of blood as well as attachment. A beautiful exhibition of the respect entertained for this country by the governing class of Prussia was presented a month or two since. The King, commanding nearly fifty thousand troops, had a sham fight, and, the day following, a grand review near Hamburg, on the old battle-ground where Frederick the Great fought one of his celebrated battles. On this occasion there were gathered from all parts of Europe the leading military celebrities—Marshals of France, Austria, and Russia, as well as prominent officers of the English and American armies. On his way to the palace from the fight, on the evening of the first day, the King passed the flags of several nations without any movement, but as he was passing the Hotel Victoria, where some Americans had our flag flying, he lifted his hat and saluted it. The next morning, as he was marching past the same hotel to the review ground, at the head of the finest cavalry in Europe, his attention was directed by the Crown Prince to our flag in the hands of a daughter of an esteemed citizen of Philadelphia. The King immediately arose in his carriage, took off his hat, and made a profound bow, which was followed by his whole staff, amid the prolonged cheering of the spectators. This was nothing in itself, except as an indication of the respect and veneration in which our country is held by Germany, from her venerable King to the most humble subject. We are in the eyes of Europe what we were not before the war, viz., a nation, entitled to the respect and consideration due a first-rate power.

It were worse than foolish to underestimate the great trials and sacrifices of the war. We could not if we would forget the great debt bequeathed, and we would not if we could forget that mighty army of good and true men who laid down their lives upon the altar of our national unity. Generations coming after us shall call them blessed. But we would direct, attention to the fact that, with all the sorrow and suffering through which the nation marched to victory, there are great and precious fruits resulting immediately from the contest, that the people are reaping now and will continue so to do through the coming generations. These should not be forgotten.

## *AN OLD CATECHISM.*

THERE is an odd document to be found in collections of old political pamphlets which is curiously suggestive when read in the light of to-day's history It is a catechism issued by the United Irishmen after the death of their last champion, Tone, and their final defeat in the rebellion of '98. It was secretly taught in the families of the peasantry, in the hope of keeping up a flame which threatened to become extinct. The real secret of discontent is thus touched:—

Q. How would you alter the property in land, and preserve the country from anarchy?

A. By dividing the ancient estates among the descendants of those Irish families who were pillaged by English invaders. The remainder to be sold by public cant (auction), and the money applied to paying off the debts of the former confederacy, and to rewarding the citizens who fought for their country.

The last number of the *Saturday Review* contains a synopsis of the present bearing of the Irish land question which is peculiarly interesting when collated with this Catechism. The complaint now comes in reality, not so much from the Milesian Irish whose claim to the ancient estates dates back to the days of Brian Boroihme, but from those very English invaders whom they decried—the small farmers who for ten, thirty, sometimes ninety-nine years were granted leases of property on payment of peppercorn rent; the very class who in the insurrection of '98 sided with the Government, classing themselves with the gentry, and holding aloof from the rebels who fought for the land then, as from a race of Pariahs.

Whatever may be the right or wrong in this Irish land queston, it has certainly been a suit in Chancery, a Jarndyce versus Jarndyce, out of which both the original claimants and the point at issue have long since disappeared. No wonder the English reviewer shakes his head in despair over the unending labyrinth, and talks of vast and theoretical grievances impossible to understand, or Mr. Tighe Hamilton exhorts Parliament to remember that it cannot possibly comprehend anything about Ireland, and warns it back as from a slough of despond.

In the seventy years which have passed since this yellow catechism was written, Ireland has almost emptied herself of those who issued it. They are Fenians, perhaps, to-day, in New York or Montreal, but not in Cork. Their place is filled, more than they are willing to acknowledge, by imported small farmers from Scotland and the lower English shires, and it is they who now really moot the old vexed question of rentals, making use of the few remaining members of the old race to give the effect of permanency and long standing to their claim. The manner in which the subject embodies itself now before Parliament proves this. It is no vague injustice of race to race which it is called upon to adjust, nor even the question of present proprietorship, or the right of any man to buy and hold land—the thorns which so long vexed the souls of the Milesians, and incited every revolt. It is a simple matter of business claims between landlord and tenant.

Shall the landlord have the right to eject a tenant without payment for improvements put upon the land? and shall the tenant be allowed to demand a renewal of the lease, instead of money in payment of such claim? A business question, likely to settle itself in a just business fashion.

But that the "ancient estates" will ever return to the O'Haras and O'Neills, there is but little prospect, in spite of the wild and not unrighteous demand for justice in this old pamphlet. The harp is not only silent in Tara's halls, but in most cases it is gone out of the halls altogether.

The most curious point to be noticed in this catechism is that every demand from these malcontents for justice in their lives has been answered, simply and naturally, by the mere fact of emigration. Here they can openly profess their creed, which there it was death to whisper, of the "supreme majesty of the people, the equality of man, and the lawfulness of resistance to oppression." Here they have what there they hoped for—"emancipation, equality of rights, a fair division of land, abolition of State religious establishments, and a representative government." They are malcontents yet, probably. But one of the hardest lessons of life for nations or individuals is that the sure mills of God not only grind exceeding slow, but seldom give us that food which we have chosen for ourselves.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOAR is played out. When his nomination to a Cabinet position was announced, the country outside of Massachusetts was quite unanimous in propounding the query, Who is Hoar? Since then the Attorney-General has contrived to render himself better known than he cares to be—so well known that it would have been better for him if he had never been known at all outside of the courts of Massachusetts. The Senate will not confirm his nomination to the bench of the Supreme Court; he has become so unpopular at the capital that it is extremely doubtful if he will be able to maintain his seat in the Cabinet for any length of time; and the comfortable and honorable seat which he used to occupy upon the bench in Massachusetts has long since been filled; so that Hoar's chances for resuming the active practice of his profession are quite promising. Some men cannot hold up under a pressure of greatness, and Hoar is one of this unfortunate class.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL has adopted a plan whereby the exact extent of the iniquitous franking abuse can be ascertained. Each postmaster is required to make a monthly return hereafter of the number of letters and packages which pass through his hands into the mails by virtue of franks, together with the amount of postage that would be chargeable thereon at the established rates. In this way it is hoped to be able to ascertain within the next six months the amount of money which is lost to the Treasury through the franking system. It will be interesting to discover whose estimate comes the nearest to the mark—that of the Postmaster-General, who appears to be actuated by a laudable desire to render the service self-sustaining, or that of the Congressmen who do not entertain such notions of national economy.

EDWIN M. STANTON died poor. This fact is perhaps one of the strongest proofs of his integrity that could be adduced. His soul was bound up in the herculean task to which he had been called, and in its prosecution he was as careless of his own fortune as of his health. Friends who were familiar with his circumstances, and abundantly able to relieve him, at different times urged him to become the recipient of their material assistance, but he invariably repelled such advances with almost as much earnestness as he would have thrust from his presence the man who ventured to tempt his official action with a bribe. Men of this peculiar mould are almost as rare in public life as those who are possessed of the other sterling qualities of the departed statesman.

MOUNTJOY, the "King of the Whisky Ring," has come to grief at last. This morning he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, with an additional year in case a fine of $3000 is not paid in the interim. The law-abiding people of the city will rejoice at this disposition of one of the most notorious and unscrupulous enemies of the revenue. But already we hear rumors of a prospective pardon by the President. It is to be hoped, however, that President Grant will be guilty of no such thing.

PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES IN FRANCE.—The Paris *Presse* of a recent date has the following paragraph, in relation to the political classification of the members of the Corps Legislatif:—In consequence of the movements which have taken place, the classification of parties in the Chamber and their respective strength are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The right centre, which is the constitutional progressive party, composed as is known of the majority of the 116, and of fifty members of the right, for since Monday five new members have adhered to the programme of the Josseau meeting | 120 |
| Members who have not signed the document, but who will vote for its policy | 39 |
| Left centre | 41 |
| Left | 27 |
| Radicals | 3 |
| Right, having at their chief M. de Bonnist | 20 |
| Extreme right, with Baron Jerome David as its head | 30 |
| Average of persons ill or absent in the course of the session | 22 |
| Total of the legal number of deputies under the present constitution | 292 |

Taking the number of 265, which is generally the maximum voting, the absolute majority will be 133, and that of a liberal Cabinet in accord with the ruling opinion of the country nearly 200, while leaving the extreme left and the radicals to their systematic opposition.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pag*

☞ WHAT REMAINS

OF

OUR HOLIDAY GOODS,

Dressing Gowns,

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Prepared specially for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR,

Will all be closed out

THIS WEEK

AT

A REDUCTION.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

Chesnut Street Clothing Establishment,

10 26§ Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT St.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ 1870!

THE NEW YEAR BEING NEAR AT HAND,

THE GRAND CLEARING SALE

NOW PROGRESSING AT

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

WILL BE

VIGOROUSLY PUSHED

FOR THE FEW DAYS REMAINING

OF THE OLD YEAR.

STILL FURTHER ACCOMMODATION OF PRICES!

CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING

BELOW MARKET STREET PRICES!

BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING — OF THE FINEST QUALITY AND BEST STYLES.

BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING — AT COST!

*All Our Clothing Must be Sold Out, for We will Carry None of This Stock Over.*

*It is the Finest in Philadelphia, and can Be Bought now at Lower Prices than Ever,*

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 10 26§

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

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*HOLIDAYS!*

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY

*SEWING MACHINE.*

We claim for this new machine the most perfect, simple, and reliable Lock Stitch Family Sewing Machine ever invented, and an examination will convince the most skeptical.

It is designed for every description of Family Sewing or Manufacturing purposes.

It is adapted to a much greater range and variety of work than heretofore offered to the public.

Every improvement that ingenuity can invent or art suggest is applicable to this machine.

All machines warranted.

Call and examine. [12 24 6t

SALESROOM, No. 704 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ SPLENDID LIQUORS FOR HOLIDAY Use.—To those of our readers who are convivially inclined, and who regard a full supply of choice liquors as indispensable to the proper observance of the Christmas Holidays, we would state that Mr. H. C. ALEXANDER has now at his new store, No. 722 SANSOM Street, below Eighth, a really superb stock of Old Brandies, Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Wines, Cordials, Bitters, etc., which he sells at prices within the reach of all. These liquors may be relied upon as being entirely free from adulteration, and it is owing to this fact that Mr. Alexander has secured the patronage of many of our first citizens, who will buy only of him. In addition to the above he has Scotch Ale and London Porter and Brown Stout by the dozen. He is the sole agent in this city for the celebrated TRIMBLE WHISKY, which is regarded by connoisseurs to be superior to any Rye Whisky manufactured. 1t§

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25, 1869.

A Special Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held on MONDAY, December 27, 1869, at two o'clock P. M., in order to take such action as may be proper regarding the death of the

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE H. BOKER,

1t Secretary.

☞ CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF FINE WHISKIES, BRANDIES, AND WINES, BALANCE OF STOCK OF G. W. MIDDLETON.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather on Wednesday last a large portion of the above extensive and desirable stock of fine liquors remained unsold, and will be disposed of on

WEDNESDAY next, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., by Powell & West, Auctioneers, at their rooms, No. 28 South FRONT Street. 12 27 2t4p

☞ OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12 27 29 31 J 3 5 7 8 10* J. B. MOFFITT, Secretary.

☞ ANNUAL BALL

OF THE

DELAWARE ENGINE FIRE COMPANY, No. 4,

to be given at MUSICAL FUND HALL, NEW YEAR'S EVE, FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1869.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. Positively no pass tickets.

12 27 4t DANIEL C. DAVIS, Secretary.

☞ WEEK OF PRAYER.—THE CLERGYmen of the city are invited to meet at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, to make arrangements for the coming Week of Prayer.

1t REQUEST OF SEVERAL PASTORS.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. S. C. PALMER,

12 13 mth 9t Cashier.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

An election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

12 27 12t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

☞ MARY COMMANDERY, No. 36, K. T.—The members of Mary Commandery will assemble in the Asylum, Masonic Hall, CHESNUT Street, Tomorrow, December 28, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late companion, Sir SIDNEY DEMING. [1t*] WM. J. KELLY, E. C.

☞ CHRISTMAS JUBILEE OF LUTHERAN SUNDAY SCHOOLS, S. E. corner of TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets, TUESDAY EVENING, December 28, at 7½ o'clock. 1t*

☞ TO RENT—THE LECTURE HALL of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY, TENTH, above Chesnut. 12 24 fmw3t

## CLOTHING.

## OUR HOLIDAY PREPARATIONS.

ROCKHILL & WILSON are not afraid
To say they're prepared for the Holiday trade,
With the finest Clothing ever made;
Every pattern and every shade,
With the most consummate taste displayed,
Gorgeously finished, and neatly laid
On the counters of

**Rockhill & Wilson.**

And we tell the public the reason why
They'd better hurry along and buy
What suits their fancy and pleases their eye;
And the prices are certainly not too high,
For we've put them all down; just come and try,
And see how the goods continue to fly
From the store of

**Rockhill & Wilson.**

And the folks both in town and country say
That for all the seasons of Holiday,
Never were suits to be had so gay,
So much to please, so little to pay,
Certain to suit you, any way,
Better than what they find to-day
At the store of

**Rockhill & Wilson.**

For clothes for your own use, and for Christmas presents for your friends and relations, come and buy, at wonderfully reduced prices, from the rapidly vanishing Winter stock of

**ROCKHILL & WILSON,**

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

**DURABILITY,**

**COMFORT, AND ECONOMY**

Are combined in our

**Scotch Cheviot Suits,**

Which we are making to measure for

**$22.**

Also, our

**Frieze and Cassimere Suits at $18.**

STYLE, FIT, TRIMMINGS, AND WORK EQUAL TO ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Having determined to make a Quick Sale of our large Stock of Goods, Ready-made and Uncut, we have reduced prices so low as to render COMPETITION HOPELESS.

We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, or the sale annulled and money returned.

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**INSURANCE COMPANY**

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This Institution will be opened for the transaction business on MONDAY, December 27, when the Comps. will be in readiness to receive SPECIAL DEPOSITS for SAFE KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, SILVER and GOLD PLATE, JEWELRY, and other portable VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at rates similar to those charged by other SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES in the principal cities of the United States, and to RENT SMALL SAFES inside its BURGLAR-PROOF Vaults at rates varying from $15 to $75 per year, according to size and location. These Vaults are well lighted and ventilated, of enormous strength, and no effort or expense has been spared in their construction to render them ABSOLUTELY BURGLAR-PROOF. Watchmen of undoubted character, vigilance, and intelligence will be on duty day and night (Sundays and holidays included) inside and outside the premises; and every conceivable precaution has been adopted in the internal arrangements to preclude the possibility of stealthy or sudden theft. Nothing has been omitted to provide for the convenience and most perfect attainable security of Depositors and Renters, and afford absolute SAFETY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT—the means for which, as adopted by the Company, are not, it is believed, excelled in the country.

All fiduciary obligations, such as Trusts, Guardianships, Executorships, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Coupons, Interest, and other Income will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owner for a small commission.

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A want of capital prevents him from securing advantages which would evidently result in the success of his undertaking.

The amount mentioned above would be sufficient, and could only be received as a trust, with payments to be made at 30, 60, or 90 days.

The security given will be the subscriber's notes and a life insurance policy. With the above understanding an opportunity is offered to advance the welfare and success in business of the applicant, by addressing "WALTER," at the office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. 12 21 6t

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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UNDER THE HOLLY;
Stories for Girls.
FRENCH FAIRY TALES,
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SHIFTING WINDS,
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LENNY THE ORPHAN,
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Twenty-four Beautiful Chromos. 4to. size.
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READY THIS DAY.

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FRENCH FAIRY TALES,

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Translated by Mrs. Coleman and her daughters (the translators of the Muhlbach Novels) illustrated by Doré and Jules Didier. 12mo. Extra cloth.

II.

LENNY THE ORPHAN.

BY MRS. HOSMER.

With illustrations by Faber. 16mo. Extra cloth.

Just published by PORTER & COATES,

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LANDSCAPES

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**At JAS. W. QUEEN & CO.'S**

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## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

### "Little Dorrit" at the Arch.

The novels of Charles Dickens offer many temptations to the playwriter: they are full of dramatic situations, and they present an array of strongly-defined characters that afford the actors unusual opportunities to distinguish themselves. A really good dramatization of Dickens, however, is yet to be made. There is such a superabundance of material that the task of making a selection becomes one of extreme difficulty, and the usual result is that a stage version of one of his stories neither gives entire satisfaction as a copy nor as an original work. The old playwriters usually took a slight sketch—as one of the novels of Boccaccio, for instance—and by amplification and addition of new matter produced a symmetrical play, which, by the introduction of original scenes and characters, had large claims to being an entirely independent effort. In our day the novelist takes precedence of the dramatist, and the latter finds that the fact of his scenes, incidents, and characters all being ready prepared for him is a source of perplexity and embarrassment rather than an assistance. Most of the plays adapted from Dickens' novels hold the stage more on account of the strongly individualized characters than for any inherent merit of their own, and they are most of them open to the objection of being unintelligible, so far as plot is concerned, except to those who are familiar with the works from which they are taken.

The dramatization of *Little Dorrit*, by Mrs. E. D. Wallace, which was produced on Friday evening at the Arch Street Theatre, is entitled to rank as one of the best of its class. Mrs. Wallace, with much skill, has seized the strong points of what we have always considered one of Dickens' most powerful stories, and she has arranged them with a good feeling for stage effect. The great fault of the play is that the story is not told in a sufficiently definite manner. It ought, however, to be a comparatively easy matter to remedy this defect without undue amplification. A few words of explanation occasionally, and a heightening of the color of some of the scenes would give a finish and symmetry to the performance that it now lacks. For instance, the scene in the third act, where "Old Dorrit" rehearses his prison speech in the street at Rome, is too disconnected at present, whereas with a little skill it might be made one of the most telling points in the play. The situation is a very fine one, and it ought not to be difficult to give it the necessary body and substance required for genuine dramatic effect. The last act, also, is rather weak, although it has some strong points that need to be brought forward more definitely. The play shows decided ability on the part of the author, and its principal weaknesses are those which would not be very apparent until representation, and which are not irremediable. Its strongest point is the great number of first-rate acting characters that it contains. For the most part these are admirably sustained by the members of the Arch Street Theatre company, and it is seldom that so many really fine personations are seen in one drama. We can particularly commend Mr. Mackay as "Mr. Dorrit;" Mr. Craig as "Pancks;" Mr. Ralton as "Flintwinch;" Mrs. Maeder as "Affrey;" and Mrs. Stoddart as "Maggie;" although Mr. Cathcart as "Arthur Clennam;" Mr. Matthews as "Casby;" Mr. Hemple as "John Chivery;" Miss Firman as "Fanny Dorrit;" and Mrs. Drew as "Mrs. Clennam," are also good.

Mrs. Wallace on Friday evening appeared in the double capacity of authoress and actress, making her first appearance on any stage in the character of "Little Dorrit." She showed much of the embarrassment natural to the occasion, but she went through the part with intelligence, and at times threw a fervor into her manner that indicated ability that practice and cultivation will develop. The character of "Little Dorrit" is well suited to Mrs. Wallace's face and figure, and it promises to become an interesting personation in her hands.

The play is put upon the stage in excellent style, with new and appropriate scenery, and the carnival scene at Rome, which occupies the third act, is very effective.

### The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The sale of subscription tickets for Mr. Max Maretzek's season of Italian opera, to open next Monday evening at the Academy of Music, commences to-day at Trumpler's. Fourteen performances will be given, and the price of $15, which is charged for subscription tickets, is certainly exceedingly low considering the attractions offered. Mr. Maretzek will introduce to the Philadelphia public a new singer, Signor Lefranc, who, if report speaks true, is the finest tenor that has ever visited this country. Madame De Brioi, another new artiste, is also highly spoken of, and is represented as a lyric actress of unusual ability. In addition to them Miss Kellogg will appear in two or three performances, and the troupe will be strengthened by such artists as Signor Ronconi, Signor Massimiliani, Signor G. Reyna, Signor D. Colletti, Signor G. Fossati, Miss Pauline Cani ss, Madame Lumley Blath, and Mad'lle Catarina Lami. One of the features of the season will be the production of Rossini's *William Tell* in handsome style, with Signor Lefranc as "Arnoldo," and Ferrari's new opera of *Pipele*, in which Miss Kellogg will personate the heroine. The subscription list will be open to day, to-morrow, and on Wednesday at Trumpler's. The sale of single seats will commence on Thursday.

AT THE CHESNUT the dramatization of Dickens' *Christmas Carol* was a great success on Saturday, and it will be repeated this evening and to-morrow, in order to accommodate those who were unable to gain admission. The fairy piece of *Beauty and the Beast* will also be repeated.

On Wednesday will be produced the new play, entitled *Champagne; or, Step by Step*, written by Laura Keene and Matilda Heron.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Bateman will appear this evening as "Leah."

The new drama of *Not Guilty* is announced for Monday evening next. This piece is by Watts Phillips, author of *The Dead Heart*, *Lost in London*, and other successful dramas. It was originally produced at the Queen's Theatre, in London, last February, where it made a great hit and ran for four months without interruption. The scenes are laid in England and India, and it is said to be full of fine dramatic effects and stirring incidents. The management of the Walnut Street Theatre have purchased the sole right to produce this piece in America, and they promise that it shall be put upon the stage with every scene new, and with elaborate and appropriate mountings.

AT THE ARCH Mrs. Wallace's drama of *Little Dorrit* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a great holiday bill will be presented this evening, with plenty of attractive features to please old and young.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the holiday pantomime of *The Old Woman who Lived in the Shoe* and other amusing performances will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit some of their most wonderful feats of magic at the Assembly Building this evening.

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It will be a cheerful companion in her hours of leisure, and a willing helper in adversity, should it ever come upon her.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.—Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now ready for distribution, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention, and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals appearing with the opening of the year this is one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town, and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

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DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

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## MARRIED.

CROMPTON—SMITH.—On the morning of the 25th instant, at the Twelfth Street M. E. Parsonage, No. 847 N. Eleventh street, by Rev. J. K. Smith, BENJAMIN L. CROMPTON and Miss MARTHA E. SMITH, all of this city.

McGINLEY—HESS.—At the residence of the bride's sister, on the morning of the 25th instant, by Rev. J. K. Smith, CORNELIUS McGINLEY and Miss ANNIE M. HESS, all of this city.

## DIED.

DEMING.—On Friday, December 24, of typhoid congestion of the brain, SIDNEY DEMING, aged 38 years.

His friends and relatives, Frankford Lodge, No. 292, A. Y. M.; Keystone H. R. A. Chapter, No. 175, and St. John's Commandery, No. 4, K. T., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2107 Mt. Vernon street, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

GOODWIN.—On the 25th instant, CHARLES P., son of Charles P. and Mary L. Goodwin, aged 22 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 420 Franklin street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

LARNED.—On Sunday morning, the 26th instant, WILLIAM HENRY, son of William Henry and Matilda C. Larned, in the 19th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

LEATHERMAN.—On the 25th instant, Mrs. ANN C., wife of John Leatherman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 123 N. Sixteenth street, on Thursday morning, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock.

LUTZ.—On Saturday, the 25th instant, Mrs. SARAH LUTZ, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandson, Daniel H. Lutz, No. 425 Reed street, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock.

MULLIN.—On December 25, Mrs. SARAH MULLIN, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Samuel Mullin, No. 1331 Vine street, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

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## THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

### "THE ATLANTIC."

The January number of the *Atlantic* has the following table of contents:—"The Cathedral;" "Among the Isles of Shoals," II; "Joseph and His Friend," I; "Il Guido Rospigliosi;" "The Study of History;" "Americanism in Literature;" "Nauhaught, the Deacon;" "The Woman Thou Gavest with Me;" "What to do with the Surplus;" "Nearing the Snow-line;" "Was he Dead?" "Under the Midnight Sun," II; "The Descent of Neptune to Aid the Greek;" "By Horse-Car to Boston;" and "Reviews and Literary Notices."

From the papers on "Americanism in Literature" we quote as follows:—

The highest aim of most of our literary journals has thus far been to appear English, except where some diverging experimentalist has said, "Let us be German," or "Let us be French." This was inevitable; as inevitable as a boy's first imitations of Byron or Tennyson. But it necessarily implied that our literature must, during this epoch, be chiefly second-rate. We need to become national, not by any conscious effort, implying attitudinizing and constraint, but by simply accepting our own life. It is not desirable to go out of one's way to be original, but it is to be hoped that it will lie in one's way. Originality is simply a fresh pair of eyes. If you want to astonish the whole world, said Rahel, tell the simple truth. It is easier to excuse a thousand defects in the literary man who proceeds on this faith than to forgive the one great defect of imitation in the purist who seeks only to be English. As Wasson has said, "The Englishman is undoubtedly a wholesome figure to the mental eye; but will not twenty million copies of him do for the present?" We must pardon something to the spirit of liberty. We must run some risks, as all immature creatures do, in the effort to use our own limbs. Professor Edward Channing used to say that it was a bad sign for a college boy to write too well; there should be exuberances and inequalities. A nation which has but just begun to create a literature must sow some wild oats. The most tiresome vainglorionsness may be more hopeful than hypercriticism and spleen. The follies of the absurdest spread-eagle orator may be far more promising, because they smack more of the soil, than the neat Londonism of the city editor who dissects him.

It is but a few years since we have dared to be American in even the details and accessories of our literary work; to make our allusions to natural objects real, not conventional; to ignore the nightingale and skylark, and look for the classic and romantic on our own soil. This change began mainly with Emerson. Some of us can recall the bewilderment with which his verses on the humblebee, for instance, were received, when the choice of subject seemed stranger than the words themselves. It was called "a foolish affectation of the familiar." Happily the illusion of distance forms itself rapidly in a new land, and the poem has now as serene a place in literature as if Andrew Marvell had written it. The truly cosmopolitan writer is not he who carefully denudes his work of everything occasional and temporary, but he who makes his local coloring forever classic through the fascination of the dream it tells. Reason, imagination, passion, are universal; but the sky, climate, costume, and even type of human character belong to some one spot alone till they find an artist potent enough to stamp their associations on the memory of all the world. Whether his work be picture or symphony, legend or lyric, is of little moment. The spirit of the execution is all in all.

As yet we have hardly begun to think of the details of execution in any art. We do not aim at perfection of detail even in engineering, much less in literature. In the haste of American life, much of our literary work is done at a rush, is something inserted in the odd moments of the engrossing pursuit. The popular preacher becomes a novelist: the editor turns his paste-pot and scissors to the compilation of a history; the same man must be a poet, wit, philanthropist, and genealogist. We find a sort of pleasure in seeing this variety of effort, just as the bystanders like to see a street musician adjust every joint in his body to a separate instrument and play a concerted piece with the whole of himself. To be sure, he plays each part badly, but it is such a wonder he should play them all! Thus, in our rather hurried and helter-skelter literature, the man is brilliant, perhaps; his main work is well done, but his secondary work is slurred. The book sells, no doubt, by reason of the author's popularity in other fields; it is only the tone of our national literature that suffers. There is nothing in American life that can make concentration cease to be a virtue. Let a man choose his pursuit, and make all else count for recreation only. Goethe's advice to Eckermann is infinitely more important here than it ever was in Germany:—"Beware of dissipating your powers; strive constantly to concentrate them. Genius thinks it can do whatever it sees others doing, but it is sure to repent of every ill-judged outlay."

In one respect, however, this desultory activity is an advantage: it makes men look in a variety of directions for a standard. As each sect in religion helps to protect us from some other sect, so every mental tendency is the limitation of some other. We need the English culture, but we do not need it more evidently than we need the German, the French, the Greek, the Oriental. In prose literature, for instance, the English contemporary models are not enough. There is an admirable vigor and heartiness, a direct and manly tone: King Richard still lives: but Saladin also had his fine sword-play: let us see him. There are the delightful French qualities—the atmosphere where literary art means fineness of touch. "Ou il n'y a point de delicatesse, il n'y a point de litterature. Un ecrit ou ne se rencontrent que de la force et un certain feu sans eclat n'annonce que le caractere." But there is something in the English climate which seems to turn the fine edge of any very choice scymitar till it cuts Saladin's own fingers at last.

### "HARPER'S."

Turner Brothers & Co. send us *Harper's Magazine* for January, which has the following table of contents:—

"Frederick the Great."—II. The Double Marriage, with eight illustrations. "The Site of the National Capitol."—General Wager Swayne, with eight illustrations. "Lady Fortune."—Carl Spencer. "Beast, Bird, and Fish" (third paper).—Burt G. Wilder, with ten illustrations. "Paul Du Chaillu Once More."—A. H. Guernsey, with eight illustrations. "Thunder-Struck."—D. R. Castleton. "The Wife of John Carver."—Jane G. Austin. "The Swift Messenger."—Carl Spencer. "A Brave Lady."—By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," with two illustrations. "The Leigh Hunt Memorial."—M. D. Conway, with a portrait of Leigh Hunt. "A Plain Statement of facts."—Mrs. Frank McCarthy. "The Spanish Revolution."—Lyman Abbott. "Anteros."—By the author of "Guy Livingstone." "Miss Bridget's Christmas Box."—Frank H. Norton. "The Comic Side of Life."—George W. Bungay. "Editor's Easy Chair." "Editor's Literary Record." "Editor's Scientific Record." "Editor's Historical Record." "Editor's Drawer."

From the paper on Frederick the Great we quote the following sketch of the manner in which that prince was treated by his crazy father:—

Fritz had now attained eighteen years of age, and Wilhelmina twenty-one. Fritz was very fond of music, particularly of his flute, upon which he played exquisitely, being, however, careful never to sound its notes within hearing of his father. A celebrated music master from Dresden, by the name of Quantz, was his teacher. He came occasionally from Dresden and spent a week or two at Potsdam, secretly teaching the young prince. The mother of Fritz was in warm sympathy with her son, and aided him in all ways in her power in this gratification. Still it was a very hazardous measure. The fierce old king was quite uncertain in his movements. He might at any hour appear at Potsdam, and no one could tell to what lengths, in case of a discovery, he might go in the intensity of his rage. Fritz had an intimate friend in the army, a young man of about his own age, Lieutenant Katte, who, when Fritz was with his music teacher, was stationed on the lookout, that he might give instant warning in case there were any indications of the king's approach. His mother also was prepared, when Quantz was at Potsdam, promptly to despatch a messenger to her son in case she suspected his father of being about to turn his steps in that direction.

Fritz, having thus established his outposts, was accustomed to retire to his room with his teacher, lay aside his tight-fitting Prussian military coat, which he detested, and called his shroud, draw on a very beautiful, flowing French dressing-gown of scarlet, embroidered with gold and decorated with sash and tags, and, with his hair dressed in the most fashionable style of the French court, surrender himself to the indulgence of his own luxurious tastes for sumptuous attire as well as for melodious sounds. He was thus, one day, in the height of his enjoyment, taking his clandestine music lesson, when Lieutenant Katte came rushing into the room in the utmost dismay, with the announcement that the king was at the door. The wily and ever-suspicious monarch had stolen the march upon them. He was about to make his son a very unwelcome surprise visit.

A bomb bursting in the room could scarcely have created a greater panic. Katte and Quantz seized the flutes and music-books and rushed into a wood-closet, where they stood quaking with terror. Fritz threw off his dressing-gown, hurried on his military coat, and sat down at the table, affecting to be deeply engaged with his books. The king, frowning like a thunder-cloud—for he always frowned when he drew near Fritz—burst into the room. The sight of the frizzled hair of his son "kindled the paternal wrath into a tornado pitch." The king had a wonderful command of the vocabulary of abuse, and was heaping epithets of vituperation upon the head of the prince when he caught sight of the dressing-gown behind a screen. He seized the glittering garment, and, with increasing outbursts of rage, crammed it into the fire. Then searching the room, he collected all the French books, of which Fritz had quite a library, and sending for a bookseller near by, ordered him to take every volume away, and sell them for what they would bring. For more than an hour the king was thus raging, like a maniac, in the apartment of his son. Fortunately he did not look into the wood-closet. Had he done so both Quantz and Katte would have been terribly beaten, even had they escaped being sent immediately to the scaffold.

## THE SAN JOAQUIN TRAGEDY.

### Five Men Murdered—Robbery the Probable Cause—A Ghastly Spectacle.

The Stockton (Cal.) *Republican*, of December 11, has the following particulars of one of the most awful tragedies ever committed on the Pacific coast:—

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, information was received at the offices of the Sheriff and Coroner of this city that a wholesale murder of the most horrible character had been committed on Thursday night, on the old Mokelumne road, about two and a half miles above Fanning's, and but a short distance from Douglas' place, near the Calaveras river, and distant from the city about twenty miles.

The butchery took place at the house of Frank Medina, an Italian, who has for some years past kept a store at the point above named. During the early part of Thursday evening, persons passing the house heard considerable noise and confusion within, but presumed it was a drunken row, and no attempt was made to enter. Later in the night all became quiet, and no fears seemed to have been entertained that a horrible crime had been committed.

Yesterday morning people in the vicinity saw no one astir about Medina's store. For a time no notice was taken of this, but as the morning wore away, and still no sign of life manifested itself about the premises, curiosity, and then suspicion began to be felt, and at last it was resolved to visit the house and ascertain the reason for the unusual quiet which prevailed.

Reaching the house, a scene of confusion presented itself. The contents of the store lay about the floor in a damaged and disordered condition, and the whole interior of the room gave evidence of contention and struggle. Still, while there was every indication that the place had but recently been the scene of violence and outlawry, there was no blood or bodies, dead or living, to be found.

It was not known who or how many persons had been in the store the evening before, and a search was immediately begun to discover, if possible, what had become of Medina and his clerk, both of whom were known to have been on the premises the evening before. A few minutes' search sufficed, for in the gulch, about 400 yards in the rear of the store, were found the bodies of five dead men piled up in a heap. They were the remains of Frank Medina, the owner of the store, the clerk, two Mexicans, and a colored man. It is said that they had all been gagged, and had their hands tied behind them. Medina, his clerk, and the two Mexicans had been shot through the head, and the colored man's throat was cut from ear to ear.

Soon after finding the bodies a messenger was despatched to the city with the information, immediately upon the receipt of which Coroner Bond and two Deputy Sheriffs started for the scene of blood, the Coroner to hold an inquest on the bodies and the officers to seek some clue to the perpetrators of the bloody tragedy.

There can be no reason assigned for this wholesale murder except that of robbery. Medina was robbed at the same place some years ago, and compelled by the robbers to promise not to take steps for their arrest, and it is more than probable he has met his death at the hands of some, at least, of the same band who robbed him at that time. He has been engaged in trading at the scene of his death for several years, and was known to have saved a considerable sum of money.

Within a fortnight, two men were murdered in the night and the house burned on the Sonora road, within twelve miles of the city, and now we have another tragedy, more bloody in character, but similar in execution and object, on another road, but in the immediate vicinity of our city. A few days since, a man convicted of stage robbery at Los Angeles stated that there existed an organized band of robbers whose field of operations extended from Yreka to San Diego. His statement was hardly credited at the time, but the many robberies and murders occurring from one end of the State to the other would seem to imply that he was telling the truth. Certainly there is evidence of system and organization among the perpetrators of the many bloody murders which have startled the people of this county so recently. It is high time our citizens were taking prompt and active measures for the capture of the red-handed fiends who are butchering citizens almost in the very portals of the Sheriff's office. If the officers—the sworn executors of the laws—are incompetent for the task, self-protection will compel the people to take the law in their own hands and rid the country of the desperate characters who now imperil their lives and property.

Frank Medina came to this county from Santa Cruz county three or four years ago, and it is conjectured that he may have recognized some of the band who murdered him as old offenders and members of some of the organized bands of outlaws which existed, and probably still exist, in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties, and that after robbing they killed him to prevent exposure. It is also conjectured that the original intention was not to kill the five men or any of them, and this is why they were found bound and gagged, but that during the progress of the robbing some one of the victims recognized one or more of the robbers and unfortunately made known the fact; then, to prevent discovery, it was decided to murder the whole party. There are many other theories offered, all of them more or less probable, but all wanting in evidence. The Coroner's inquest may develop evidence furnishing the officers a clue by which they may pursue the perpetrators of this bloody deed and bring them to a speedy expiation of their crimes.

## CHRISTMAS IN NEW YORK.

### Ritualistic Pranks—The Midnight Mass at St. Alban's.

The Christmas Eve doings at St. Alban's Episcopal Church, in New York, were quite up to the extreme ritualistic mark. During the whole of the day before Christmas, says the New York *Tribune*, earnest members of the church had been busy decking it in its Christmas garb of flowers and evergreens; in fact, for a week past, several members of the Sodality of St. Alsan's have been rusticating in Connecticut for the purpose of gathering evergreens and converting them into wreaths, garlands, festoons, crosses, and various other emblems. The *coup d'œil*, on entering the church, was certainly as grand as could be accomplished in a small building, and the decorations had this great merit, that they were not only arranged in excellent taste, but with an eye to the ecclesiastical. From the eight beams which support the roof, masses of evergreens hung in festoons corresponding with the architectural lines. Over each of the windows were sacred texts and ecclesiastical emblems of various devices worked in evergreens. The pulpit was also beautifully decorated, and in the central panel was a large triangle, signifying the Trinity, of choice flowers. On the floor of the sanctuary, at either angle of the altar, stood a large illuminated vase, containing a pyramidal bouquet of the choicest and rarest exotics, of great beauty; and on the retable above the altar were two very large fan-shaped bouquets, equally costly and rare. The altar itself was a perfect blaze of light, having more than sixty lights about and around it.

Precisely at 9 o'clock the notes of the *Adeste Fideles* pealed forth from the organ, and the procession entered the church, consisting of the crucifer, in purple cassock and laced cotta; two decolytes, in scarlet cassocks and cottas, carrying lighted tapers; thurifer, incense and boat bearer, swinging incense; four acolytes, ten choristers in blue cassocks and surplices; several priests, and lastly, the sub-deacon, deacon, and celebrant. When all had taken their seats in the choir, the first solemn vespers of the festival were rendered; at the termination of which Father Morrill, the rector, ascended the pulpit and preached on "The Altar Our Bethlehem," taking as his text, "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which has come to pass." St. Luke ii, 15.

At the conclusion of this address, which was listened to by the crowded congregation with the most profound attention, Father Morrill, vested in a magnificent silver satin cope, heavily trimmed with real gold fringe, approached the altar, attended by the acolytes and incense bearers, and immediately the grand tones of Peribean's "Magnificat" echoed through the nave, incense being at the same time offered by the officient. At its conclusion, the choir retired, singing "All My Heart" as a recessional.

At midnight, the choir again entered the church in the same order as before, singing the processional hymn, and then, "Arise, Shine, for Thy Light is Come," was sung for the Introit. The function of Solemn High Mass was then commenced. Father Morrill, celebrant; Father Noyes, deacon; Father Downie, sub-deacon. The vestments worn at this service were costly and magnificent to a degree, having been worked especially for St. Alban's, at the Convent of St. Margaret, East Grimstead, England. The chasuble and heavy laced alb of the celebrant were unusually rich and costly. No more solemn and imposing function has ever yet been witnessed in any Episcopal church in this country, its effect being greatly heightened by the intense devotion of the members of the congregation. The music throughout was admirably rendered by the choir, which includes three boys, brothers, who should be the envy of many a neighboring church. The number of communicants was very large, nearly one hundred and fifty persons having approached the altar. At the conclusion of High Mass, the choir retired singing *Nunc Dimittis*.

## Audacious Robbery.

A farmer named John O'Neill, residing at "The Summit," Cook county, Illinois, was robbed of $225 by a party of three robbers, who entered his house last night, and, having bound himself and a hired man named Martin Lacy, proceeded coolly to ransack the premises. After effecting their purpose, the fellows proceeded to the stables of O'Neill, harnessed up a couple of horses, and rode with them as far as Bridgeport. On entering that locality they turned loose the horses and managed to escape detection. The villains acted with consummate boldness throughout the affair, and brought O'Neill and the servant to terms by threatening their lives with revolvers. They evidently expected to make a larger haul. The horses were recovered and identified by the owner. Neither of the victimized parties can give a very clear account of the matter, beyond that they were both thoroughly scared. The women of the house ought to have shamed the men into a braver resistance. At the same time, by all accounts, the two unfortunate farmers were altogether taken by surprise, being aroused out of their beds under the idea that some benighted traveller desired admission. They remained tied to their respective bedposts until long after the robbers had absconded. The police are looking after the daring and ruffianly trio.

## THE ROPE.

### Should General Butler be Hung?

The *Christian Union*, Henry Ward Beecher's new paper, propounds this startling inquiry, in its discussion of the points in controversy between General Butler and Mr. Greeley, thus:—

It is only by a fair consideration of circumstances, and their influence in determining action, that individual responsibility can be decided. God is, therefore, the final Judge. But surely it is clear that slavery was the misfortune as well as the sin of the South that attempted secession. The present generation did not establish slavery; they found it established, and were reared under all the influences that it commanded in society. Moreover, the whole country was responsible for the system. The Constitution was framed around it. It was recognized from the first as a central source of trouble. And none in the South, not even Calhoun in politics, and Thornwell in the pulpit, were more responsible for the evils that slavery wrought, and the mad attempt which it finally made at the life of the Union, than such Democrats as was General Butler but a few years ago. Since then he has done no more than his duty. Should he be hung or disfranchised for what he did previously in support of the system that was the origin and the inspiration of secession? The truth is that the nation was guilty, and that the nation was punished for slavery.

There is a vast difference between the acts of individuals and those of great masses in their relation to government. Revolutions and extensive rebellions are the outgrowths, or rather the eruptions, of irrepressible forces in society. Hence it is that the actors in these great movements are not to be dealt with as individual breakers of the law. This principle never deserved recognition and full obedience more than in the relations of our Government with the South since the close of the war; for a careful study of the system of slavery in the United States—the causes of it and its effects—must result in the conviction that there is not a great revolution in history to which the words of inspiration are more applicable than to that through which we have passed within the last ten years:—"Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, and I will repay."


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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COKE.—The price of Coke has been reduced to eight cents per bushel, at the Market Street and Spring Garden Gas Works, and to seven cents per bushel at Point Breeze and Manayunk Works.
Orders may be left at the different Works, or at the Office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street.
THOMAS R. BROWN, Engineer.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1869. 12 21 6t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, Company's Building, No. 409 WALNUT Street, Dec. 24, 1869.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.
An election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 24 fmwtJ 10 ALEX W. WISTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, Dec. 23, 1869.
The holders of the Six per Cent. Gas Loan, No. 7, due January 1, 1870, are hereby notified that the Certificates of said Loan will be paid at this office on that day, after which time interest on the same will cease.
12 24 6t BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870. RICHARD COE,
12 23 30t Treasurer.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, S. E. corner of Fourth.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office on MONDAY, January 3, 1870, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN S. WILSON,
12 20 12t Secretary.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 10t J12 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
12 13 mwf13t P. LAMB, Cashier.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 tl 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held, at the Office of the Company, at 12 M. MONDAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Directors will be elected, to serve the ensuing year.
12 22 tj10 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 57,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,
12 16 City Treasurer.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, at which time an Election for Twelve Directors will take place. J. MORRELL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1869. 12 22 wfmtJ10

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

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PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
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TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
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EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
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In order to close out our surplus stock by the end of the year.
The reputation of our instruments makes it unnecessary for us to say a word in their favor. They are acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any instrument made in the world.
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Will find that the special and extraordinary reductions of our prices will enable them to obtain
A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT
At a price even less than they would otherwise have to pay for a second-rate or inferior one.
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And examine our stock, where they can readily be convinced of the superiority of our instruments and the sacrifices at which we are offering them.
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GREAT SALE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL
TO OUR NEW STORE,
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North Side, one door east of Seventh,
ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.
We will offer, till then, our entire stock of
Carpetings,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, Etc.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
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Fine Black Astrachan Muffs
FREE OF COST, and retailing the finest
FURS AND ROBES
In the city at WHOLESALE PRICES.
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Spanish Queen Olives,
Of the Finest Quality,
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BEST QUALITY RAISINS,
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N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

## THE HOLY GRAIL.

*From Tennyson's New Volume.*

"What is it?
The phantom of a cup that comes and goes?"
"Nay, monk! what phantom?" answer'd Percivale.
"The cup, the cup itself, from which our Lord
Drank at the last sad supper with His own.
This, from the blessed land of Aromat—
After the day of darkness, when the dead
Went wandering o'er Moriah, the good saint,
Arimathæan Joseph, journeying brought
To Glastonbury, where the winter thorn
Blossoms at Christmas, mindful of our Lord.
And there awhile it bode; and if a man
Could touch or see it, he was heal'd at once
By faith, of all his ills; but then the times
Grew to such evil that the Holy cup
Was caught away to Heaven and disappear'd."
To whom the monk:—"From our old books I know
That Joseph came of old to Glastonbury,
And there the heathen Prince, Arviragus,
Gave him an isle of marsh whereon to build,
And there he built with wattles from the marsh
A little lonely church in days of yore,
For so they say, these books of ours, but seem
Mute of this miracle, far as I have read.
But who first saw the holy thing to-day?"
"A woman," answered Percivale, "a nun,
And one no further off in blood from me
Than sister; and if ever holy maid
With knees of adoration wore the stone,
A holy maid; tho' never maiden glow'd,
But that was in her earlier maidenhood,
With such fervent flame of human love,
Which being rudely blunted glanced and sho
Only to holy things: to prayer and praise
She gave herself, to fast and alms; and yet
Nun as she was, the scandal of the Court,
Sin against Arthur and the Table Round,
And the strange sound of an adulterous race
Across the iron grating of her cell
Beat, and she pray'd and fasted all the more.
"And he to whom she told her sins, or what
Her all but utter whiteness held for sin,
A man well-nigh a hundred winters old,
Spake often with her of the Holy Grail,
A legend handed down thro' five or six,
And each of these a hundred winters old,
From our Lord's time: and when King Arthur made
His table round, and all men's hearts became
Clean for a season, surely he had thought
That now the Holy Grail would come again;
But sin broke out. Ah, Christ, that it would come,
And heal the world of all their wickedness!
'O Father!' asked the maiden, 'might it come
To me by prayer and fasting?' 'Nay,' said he,
'I know not, for thy heart is pure as snow.'
And so she pray'd and fasted, till the sun
Shone, and the wind blew, thro' her, and I thought
She might have risen and floated when I saw her.
"For on a day she sent to speak with me.
And when she came to speak, behold her eyes
Beyond my knowing of them, beautiful,
Beyond all knowing of them, wonderful,
Beautiful in the light of holiness.
And 'O my brother, Percivale,' she said,
'Sweet brother, I have seen the Holy Grail:
For, waked at dead of night, I heard a sound
As of a silver horn from o'er the hills
Blown, and I thought it is not Arthur's use
To hunt by moonlight, and the slender sound
As from a distance beyond distance grew
Coming upon me—O never harp nor horn,
Nor aught we blow with breadth, or touch with hand,
Was like that music as it came; and then
Stream'd thro' my cell a cold and silver beam,
And down the long beam stole the Holy Grail,
Rose-red with beatings in it, as if alive,
Till all the white walls of my cell were dyed
With rosy colors leaping on the wall;
And then the music faded, and the Grail
Passed, and the beam decayed, and from the walls
The rosy quiverings died into the night.
So now the Holy Thing is here again
Among us, brother, fast thou too and pray,
And tell thy brother knights to fast and pray,
That so perchance the vision may be seen
By thee and those, and all the world be heal'd.'
"Then leaving the pale nun, I spake of this
To all men; and myself fasted and pray'd
Always, and many among us many a week
Fasted and pray'd even to the uttermost,
Expectant of the wonder that would be.
"And one there was among us, ever moved
Among us in white armor, Galahad.
'God make thee good as thou art beautiful,'
Said Arthur, when he dubb'd him knight; and none,
In so young youth, was ever made a knight
Till Galahad; and this Galahad, when he heard
My sister's vision, filled me with amaze;
His eyes became so like her own, they seem'd
Hers, and himself her brother more than I.
"Sister or brother none had he; but some
Call'd him a son of Lancelot, and some said
Begotten by enchantment—chatterers, they,
Like birds of passage piping up and down
That gape for flies—we know not whence they come;
For when was Lancelot wanderingly lewd?
"But she, the wan, sweet maiden shore away
Clean from her forehead all that wealth of hair
Which made a silken mat-work for her feet;
And out of this she plaited broad and long
A strong sword-belt, and wove with silver thread
A crimson in the belt a strange device,
And crimson grail within a silver beam;
And saw the bright boy-knight, and bound it on him
Saying, 'My knight, my love, my knight of heaven.
O thou, my love, whose love is one with mine,
I, maiden, round thee, mbiden, bind my belt.
Go forth, for thou shalt see what I have seen,
And break thro' all, till one will crown thee king
Far in the spiritual city:' and as she spake
She sent the deathless passion in her eyes
Thro' him, and made him hers, and laid her mind
On him, and he believed in her belief.
"Then came a year of miracle: O brother.
In our great hall there stood a vacant chair,
Fashion'd by Merlin ere he passed away,
And carven with strange figures; and in and out
The figures, like a serpent, ran a scroll
Of letters in a tongue no man could read.
And Merlin call'd it 'The Siege perilous,'
Perilous for good and ill; 'for there,' he said,
'No man could sit but he should lose himself;'
And once by misadvertence Merlin sat
In his own chair, and so was lost; but he,
Galahad, when he heard of Merlin's doom,
Cried, 'If I lose myself I save myself!'
"Then on a summer night it came to pass,
While the great banquet lay along the hall,
That Galahad would sit down in Merlin's chair.
"And all at once, as there we sat, we heard
A crashing and a riving of the roofs,
And rending, and a blast, and overhead
Thunder, and in the thunder was a cry.
And in the blast there smote along the hall
A beam of light seven times more clear than day;
And down the long beam stole the Holy Grail
All over cover'd with a luminous cloud,
And none might see who bare it, and it past.
But every knight beheld his fellow's face
As in a glory, and all the knights arose,
And staring at each other like dumb men
Stood, till I found a voice and sware a vow.
"I sware a vow before them, all that I,
Because I had not seen the Grail, would ride
A twelvemonth and a day in quest of it,
Until I found and saw it, as the nun
My sister saw it; and Galahad sware the vow,
And good Sir Bors, our Lancelot's cousin, sware,
And Lancelot sware, and many among the knights,
And Gawain sware, and louder than the rest."

—The Empress' confessor, Monsignor Bauer, who so eloquently blessed the Suez Canal the other day, is by origin a Hungarian Jew. He was born in Pesth, and took part in the Austrian revolution, and was sent as deputy by the Vienna academical legion to the Paris students. Exiled, he lived at Baden, and became a friend of Feuerbach. Next he devoted himself to painting, and travelled in Italy. Here he made the acquaintance of a "French aristocrat," who, "together with his mother," prevailed upon him to join the Church of Rome. In these endeavors they were chiefly aided, according to M. Bauer's own account, by a certain medal of the Virgin which they caused him to wear, and further by his taking part in the special May devotions. He felt, he relates, as soon as he entered the sanctuary the Sacrament working in a strange manner upon his soul, and before the month of May was over his conversion "was already completed, and out of his breast there arose the wail of the prodigal son, 'I die of hunger!'" In 1854 he made the acquaintance of Father Augustine, and entered the order of the Carmelites. His sermons in Paris as "Pater Maria Bernard, of the Most Sacred Sacrament," are even more fashionable than those of Father Cohen, not to mention Hyacinthe. M. Cohen himself, or rather Pater Augustine Maria-Planiste, friend of George Sand, and founder of the congregation of "the Nightly Adoration of the Most Blessed Sacrament," hails from a German ghetto.

—The trotting stallion Billy Lockwood, which has made a half mile in 1·13½, and for which his owner refused $6000 at the last Buffalo meeting, died in Detroit on Saturday.

—A German lady in Buffalo has an autograph of Goethe subscribed to a certificate of ability and good character given by him to a young man, her relative, now dead. She is willing to sell it.

## RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8·00 A. M |
| Paoli Accommodat'n | 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 6·50 P. M. |
| Fast Line and Erie Express | 11·50 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2·30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4·10 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5·30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8·00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express | 9·45 P. M. |
| Accommodation | 12·11 A. M. |
| Pacific Express | 12·00 night. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3·10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 6·30 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 6·30 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and | 6·25 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9·10 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 9·40 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12·55 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 12·55 P. M. |
| Southern Express | 7·00 P. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 7·00 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 4·25 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9·50 P. M. |

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·15 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·15 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·39 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·35, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, at 9 A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P.M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·25, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 130 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 25
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A.M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 4·00 P. M. train from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·25 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·20 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia | 9·35 P. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 7·40 A. M. |
| " arrives at Erie | 8·20 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia | 11·40 A. M. |
| " Williamsport | 9·00 P. M. |
| " arrives at Erie | 10·00 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia | 7·50 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 6·00 P. M. |
| " arrives at Lock Haven | 7·20 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie | 8·40 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 9·25 P. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 6·20 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie | 4·00 P. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 3·30 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 12·45 P. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven | 8·00 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 9·45 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 6·50 P. M. |
| BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport | 12·25 A. M. |
| " " Harrisburg | 5·30 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 9·25 A. M. |

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

## HOLIDAY GOODS.

# BRONZES!

# J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

## JEWELLERS,

## No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE IMPORTED THIS SEASON THE LARGEST VARIETY OF CHOICE

## WORKS OF ART IN BRONZE

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS COUNTRY, EMBRACING

**Statuettes, Groups, Animals, and Birds,**

SELECTED AS THE BEST FROM AMONG THE WORKS OF

| | |
|---|---|
| EMILE HERBERT, | MOIGNIEZ, |
| A. CARIER, | PAUTROT, |
| J. GREGOIRE, | E. DELABRIERRE, |
| E. CARLIER, | COUSTOU, |
| HUZEL, | E. CANA, |
| PEIFFER, | PILET, |
| P. J. MENE, | DUCHOISELLE, |
| DUMAIGE, | BOURET, |

BULLO.

**Candelabra, Vases, Card-Stands, Inkstands, and Fancy Articles Generally.**

**Paris Mantel Clocks and Side Pieces,**

IN BRONZE AND GILT, BRONZE AND MARBLE, FLORENTINE, ROMAN, GOLDEN, ANTIQUE, GREEN AND GILT, AND OXYDIZED SILVER BRONZES,

ANY OF WHICH WILL FORM AN ENDURING AND TASTEFUL 12 3 mwf

## Holiday Present.

## CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

"Robin Adair," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Home, Sweet Home," "The Monastery Bells," "Coming Thro' the Rye," "Auld Lang Syne," with Choice Selections from "Lucrezia Borgia," "La Belle Helene," "The Grand Duchess," "Trovatore," "Norma," "Martha," and other favorite Operas, will be found in our handsome assortment of Musical Boxes, making A BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFT. Made to our own order and im

## DISASTER AT SEA.

### Loss of the Yacht Meteor.

A brief private telegram from London puts at rest all doubts concerning the loss of this vessel. It is as follows:—

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The American yacht Meteor, the property of Mr. George L. Lorillard, was lost near Tunis, Northern Africa, on the 13th inst. All hands were saved.

The loss of this vessel is a great disaster, notwithstanding "all hands were saved." Her owner and commander, Mr. Lorillard, Mr. Philip Robinson, and Carroll Livingston, were on board at the time of the shipwreck, as also were Mr. George Howe, sailing master, a mate, boatswain, two cooks, two stewards, two quartermasters, and ten sailors. Among the gentlemen sailing in her from New York on the 20th of August were, besides these, Mr. Kennard and Captain Fish, the modeler of the Meteor, but their intention was not to accompany the yacht in her contemplated trip around the world, but leave her at Cowes. The Meteor was new, having been launched as late as April 7 of the present year, and was a model of beauty and comfort. She was built at the yard of Messrs. Pelton, Brooklyn, under the model of Mr. Fish. Her dimensions, as given in the New York Yacht Club Book of Rules and References, were:—Area of square feet, 3234·5; tonnage 203·5; maximum crew allowed, 41; length of boat required, 12 feet. The carpenter's dimensions were:—Length on deck, 120 feet; over all, 130 feet; beam, 27 feet; depth, 9 feet 9 inches. Her hull was of peculiar model, and at the time of the launch it was made the subject of newspaper discussion. It was claimed on one side, and combatted on another, that the yacht, owing to her hull, would never work to windward, would not go about easily, and would not ride in a seaway. In a short trial trip through Long Island Sound, she did meet with a slight accident, which was attributed by some people more to obstinacy on the Meteor's part than any bad management of her helmsman. She was the last great yacht of that famous trio which left New York for Cowes last summer. The first was the Dauntless, the property of J. G. Bennett, Jr.; the second the Sappho, belonging to Mr. Douglass, the third the Meteor. Although Mr. Lorillard had decided upon a cruise round the world, by way of the Suez Canal, he was ready and willing to engage his vessel in an ocean yacht race with any English craft, and felt so confident of his vessel's qualities that he announced himself willing to lay $20,000 on her.

For reasons not stated, Mr. Lorillard did not leave New York at the time Mr. Douglass did in the Sappho, though his vessel was ready. And when he did sail it was not direct for Cowes, as her sister yachts sailed, but he stopped at the Bermudas. The Meteor's trip across the Atlantic did not reveal any astonishing traits of speed; but, as a sea-worthy vessel, she was pronounced all that was claimed. Not succeeding in finding a competitor, Mr. Lorillard pursued his contemplated trip around the world, which was to have consumed the better part of three years, as he intended spending a little time in every place stopped at. On the 3d inst. the vessel was at Malta, and the next heard of her she was wrecked. As a costly, thoroughly-appointed, staunch, and beautiful craft, nothing superior ever left American waters. Her hull was of live oak, locust, and hackmetack, fastened with copper below and galvanized iron above, and she contained more timber than any vessel of her kind. The rigging was of the best Italian hemp, and all her headways were of wire. The cabins were all that luxury demanded, not only in the upholsterer's line, but the carpenter's as well. The wood work outshines everything in variegation, being of mahogany, rosewood, amaranth, oak, ash, walnut, maple, etc., and these chased, carved, and cut after the richest designs. Her loss is one that American yachtmen will lament.

### Terrible Scene on Board a British Steamer—A Courageous American Engineer.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 10.—A sad accident has happened to the British steamer Twinkling Star, late American steamer Estrella, which left this port on the 20th ultimo for Cape Hayti, with a valuable cargo on board. At about 9 o'clock on Saturday, the 27th ult., when about fifty miles from St. Nicholas, and about 9 o'clock at night, the engineers discovered that the iron plates about midships, and in front of the paddle-wheels, had been strained from the heavy seas through which she was passing, and that large volumes of water were coming into the hold of the vessel, through cracks on either side, below the water-mark. Some of the passengers on board were advised of this, and gradually the passengers and crew were overtaken by a panic, when there was a rush to the life-boat, which was speedily lowered, and into it escaped the United States Consul of this port, Mr. Aaron Gregg, and several others. But the lowering of this boat was so badly managed, in the effort of every one to save himself, that the bow of the boat was elevated out of the water, while the stern was submerged in the foam which left the paddle-wheels, but they managed at last to cut the rope, and so disentangled them from the steamer. No sooner had this life-boat parted from the ship than a panic overtook the firemen and others who were left on board, and the scene when the firemen forsook the furnaces, the oilmen the engines, the stewards the kitchens, and the captain took leave of his senses, was perfectly hellish. The panic-stricken crew seeing that the life-boat had left them believed that the ship was about ready to part and ready to founder, and just at this critical moment Mr. Thomas Lewis, the second engineer, and the only American citizen on board, seeing every post deserted and all hands flying in the jaws of death, rushed upon the deck, and with a voice of thunder and thrilling earnestness, addressed himself to them in this wise:—"Halloo there! where are you, who call yourselves Englishman? who fly from your stations when there is a little bit of danger, and call yourselves men, and Englishmen? Come back to your places—I am not afraid! I'll take my life, and back all I have, that I will take this vessel into port with perfect safety—if you but do your duty." Then turning to the captain, he said:—"You, captain, you've lost your head, and allowed these cowardly fellows—these lazy landlubbers, who call themselves English—to take your senses from you. Go up to your place on the hurricane-deck, and order the wheelman back to his place." (Turning again to the firemen, who stood with their bags ready to quit the ship)—"Go back to your places, and do your duty, and if we are to die, let us die like brave men, and not as cowards! I am but a young man yet, and do you think I am going unnecessarily to risk my life? And I have a young wife and a little family in Jamaica, and do you think I am going to leave them to want? Not a bit of it. I mean to go back there, and not to run away in a little emergency like this." Then addressing Mr. Nathan, a solicitor, who was buckling on a life belt, said:—"Take that off, sir; not the slightest necessity for any nonsense of that kind. You stand by me, and everything will go well." And that little American citizen, Mr. Lewis, so inspired confidence into the whole panic-stricken crew, that they resumed their places, and carried the steamer successfully into the harbor of St. Nicholas Mole, and I am informed by Mr. Nathan, a passenger on board, that had it not been for the courage and presence of mind of this second-engineer, the steamer must have foundered, and all hands been lost, whereas the steamer was safely conducted into one of the best harbors in the world, without her cargo having been damaged to the extent of a single shilling. The cargo was valued at £12,000. The life-boat got into port a few hours after the steamer, and Mr. Consul Gregg, with the other passengers, came on to this port in the American schooner Lady Woodbury, of Portland, Maine, performing the voyage of over two hundred and seventy miles in a little less than twenty-four hours.

—The New Orleans *Times* mentions the return to that city of the indefatigable, invincible, and perennial Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, armed with new weapons and supplied with abundant ammunition, to resume hostilities against her adversaries in her celebrated suits.

—Chicago papers find that it interests their readers to explain why a man is not divorced.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

### CHRISTMAS.

**How it was Observed in the City—The Weather, Religious Observances, Dinners at Charitable Institutions, etc. etc.**

Christmas Day, on Saturday, was very generally observed throughout the city. The weather for the best part of the day was just what was to be desired. In the evening a storm set in, but, however, not early enough to spoil the pleasure of promenaders. The audiences at the various places of amusement were in no wise affected by the storm.

In most of the churches the day was celebrated with appropriate services. Nearly all the churches of the Episcopal, Lutheran, and Catholic persuasions were open, and were attended by large audiences. In St. Clement's P. E. Church a choral communion service was held at 6¾ A. M., and the regular morning prayer and sermon at 10½. The church was tastefully trimmed with greens, as were all the churches of that denomination. The Roman Catholic Church of St. Anne, at Fort Richmond, was opened for the first time on Christmas day, with two masses and a sermon, by Dr. Moriarty. In the churches of St. Peter, Fifth and Girard avenue, and the Assumption, Spring Garden, below Twelfth, masses were performed by orchestras. At St. Augustine's, Fourth street, below Vine, a mass of Choron, a French composer, was performed for the first time.

The charitable institutions gave hearty Christmas dinners to their inmates. At the Bedford Street Mission 300 children were supplied with a fine dinner, with a dessert of Christmas candies. The Little Wanderers, on Shippen street, below Ninth, were also feasted to their hearts' content. At the Newsboys' Home, in Locust street, above Ninth, a handsome entertainment was given to the boys who belong to the home and the profession.

Also in order on the list of charitable dinners was the Reporters' banquet, at the American Hotel, on Christmas night. A choice entertainment was provided through the liberality of the participants, and the following toasts were given:—The "Corresponding Reporter," the "Interviewing Reporter," the "Confidential Reporter," the "Court Reporter," the "Sensation Reporter," the "Police Reporter," "Our German Representative," the "Stout Reporter," the "Aged Reporter," "Our Wives and Sweethearts," the "Fancy "Reporter;" "Ourselves, collectively and individually."

A reunion of the fiftieth alumni of the High School occurred on Christmas eve, it being the first reunion since the class graduated in the summer of '67. Twenty-five members took part in the proceedings.

The police were on the alert all day, but nothing unusual occurred to mar its pleasures. There were several fires, but no great disturbance of the public peace. One hundred and eighty-five arrests were reported, mostly for trivial offenses, probably for the blowing of horns. But the holding in custody of the one hundred and eighty-five did not appear to have any effect on the amount of noise made by the remaining horn-blowers.

In the Lincoln Institute, on South Eleventh street, the boys were the recipients of many handsome gifts. In the main room of the front building an immense Christmas tree was erected, loaded down with handsome toys and candies. After some preliminary exercises, the boys sat down to a capital turkey dinner.

At the Industrial Home, Tenth and Catharine, twenty-four little girls were treated to Christmas delicacies.

At the Western Home Christmas exercises took place, consisting of singing and recitations. The children acquitted themselves most admirably.

In the Soldiers' Home, on Filbert street, a fine collation was partaken of by the inmates. Interesting exercises preceded the event.

The Lincoln Institute was also the scene of much hilarity and merriment. The inmates did ample justice to the dinner which was set before them.

The day following Christmas was dull and gloomy, in striking contrast with Saturday. Most of the churches held services appropriate to the season, and Christmas discourses were preached from many pulpits.

The managers of the Union School and Children's Home, Twelfth and Fitzwater streets, gave their Christmas festival to the children at 1 o'clock day. The Lutheran Orphans' Home at Germantown also hold this afternoon their regular Christmas exercises. They will consist of addresses, singing, reciting, etc., and the presentation of gifts to the children. A merry time is looked for.

THE CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION OF THE POLICE—WHO FELL INTO THEIR HANDS AND WHEREFOR.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday night the residence of J. P. Culling, Baring street, near Thirty-eighth, West Philadelphia, was feloniously entered and ransacked, the depredators securing about five dollars in cash for their labor expended.

About eight o'clock P. M. on Friday an individual named Thomas Alexander, whilst passing along Thirty-fourth street, near Chesnut, accidentally fell and broke a leg. He was removed to his residence, Fifty-fifth and Race streets, by a police officer.

J. S. Hale was lately initiated into the secrets of the independent order of wife-beaters, and on Christmas day carried out their precepts by administering to his wife an unmerciful beating. He was subsequently arrested and held in $600 bail by Alderman Massey to answer at Court.

John Moran and Benjamin Smith were arrested at Eighth and Shippen streets on Christmas afternoon on the charge of having stolen several army overcoats, which they had in their possession. Alderman Bonsall committed the pair to prison. The coats are at the Seventeenth District Station House.

John Glenn, whose idea of the proper celebration of Christmas was exemplified by his becoming intoxicated, during the progress of a drunken brawl at Broad and Fitzwater streets, late in the afternoon, drew a revolver and discharged one barrel thereof, which taking effect in the leg of a Thomas Cunnington, inflicted a serious wound. Glenn was arrested and committed to prison by Alderman Bonsall.

John Kelley, alias Henderson, was arrested at Twentieth and Spring Garden streets on Christmas afternoon, on the suspicion of having stolen a bag of plasterer's tools, under the weigh of which he was staggering. Another vagabond who accompanied him ran on the appearance of the police officer, and succeeded in escaping. Alderman Pancoast committed Kelley to prison.

Officer McDonald on Christmas night attempted to arrest one C. W. Milham, who was raising a disat Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets. Milham brought to his aid a blackjack, which he vigorously applied to the proboscis of the officer. Reinforcement arriving in the shape of another knight of the locust, C. W. was subjugated, and taken before Alderman Massey, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

A similar affair occurred at Seventh and Shippen streets during the afternoon of the same day. James Kane and John McLaughlin endeavored to appease their vitiated propensities by belaboring a colored man. Officer McCulloch interposed, when they applied their "billies" to him, but, with assistance, he arrested them, and Alderman Bonsall issued a commitment.

ATTEMPT TO ROB AN EATING SALOON BY A BOOTBLACK.—Last night, as a private watchman was going his rounds in the neighborhood of Sixth and Arch streets, he noticed a small transom window broken open over the Arch street door of Jackson's restaurant, at the S. E. corner of Sixth and Arch streets. Looking through the plate in the door, he saw a boy with a small candle in the act of searching the money-drawer. The watchman procured the help of two officers, who were on their beats in the neighborhood, and forced the door open. After considerable difficulty they found the boy hid in a basket in the cellar, and covered with an old cloak belonging to a cook of the establishment. On being taken to the station house he gave the name of Jos. Williams, with residence No. 1915 Cherry street. He was inclined to be rather impudent to the officers, and did not appear to have a proper fear of the law before his eyes. A night's sojourn in a lonely cell, however, somewhat changed the tenor of his story. On being visited this morning he gave the name of William Burns, and is said to reside in a court on Second street below Dock. He is a bootblack, and is thought to be the person who robbed this same restaurant on another occasion. He denies ever being in the store before, and says that his behavior last night was occasioned by his drinking too much cider, said cider making him unconscious and irresponsible for his actions. What a wicked thing cider must be! It would be worth while for a temperance lecturer to work up the incident. Gossip says that he has only been arrested twice before once for fighting and once for playing ball. He is supposed to belong to a gang of bootblack robbers, some of whom last night entered the saloon of Mr. Campbell, at Chesnut street and Franklin place. He is to have a hearing at 2 o'clock to-day.

THE LATE SECRETARY STANTON'S OBSEQUIES.—The flags on all the public buildings are at half-mast today, out of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. The Custom House, Mint, and all the United States offices located here are closed. A meeting of the members of the Union League is to be held at the League House at 2 o'clock, to take such action as may be by them deemed proper.

CHRISTMAS AT THE UNION BUSINESS COLLEGE.—The teachers and pupils of this institution occupied the session on Christmas eve in making a formal presentation of a handsome reception chair to the principal. The presentation speech by Thomas W. Barlow, as well as the response of the recipient, were hearty and feeling.

SNEAK THIEF.—Major Lamsback, ex-officer of the Park Police, on Saturday morning arrested a sneak thief, giving his name as Elliott, whilst attempting to rob the cash box of a hotel on Arch street above Eighth. He was taken before Alderman Hibberd, who committed him to answer.

## BUILDING COMMISSION.

**The Model of the New Public Buildings on Exhibition—It is Accepted, and Councils Notified of the Fact—The Walnut-Street Front to be First Executed.**

At noon to-day the Public Building Commission held a special meeting, President W. S. Stokley in the chair.

The model executed from the design of Mr. John McArthur was on exhibition in the room and was examined by the commission.

Thomas U. Walter, Esq., chairman of the Committee on Plans and Architecture, submitted the following report:—

*To the Board of Commissioners for the Erection of Public Buildings:—*

The Committee on Plans and Architecture respectfully report that, in pursuance of their instructions, they engaged the services of the architect of the accepted design for the new public buildings, Mr. John McArthur, Jr., to revise, modify, and redraw his plans throughout, so as to bring them into conformity with the views of the committee and the ideas of the commissioners, as far as the same have from time to time been expressed. The revised designs are now completed, and are herewith submitted for the final action of the commission; they are accompanied by a wooden model prepared by order of the board. This model will be found to illustrate the plans and to convey a general idea of the outside appearance of the building.

The committee have given particular and patient attention to the distribution and arrangement of the interior, in view of the various objects and uses to which it will be appropriated, and they are now prepared to say that complete and convenient accommodations are provided for all branches and departments of the municipal government, and that provision has been made for the free and convenient ingress and egress, and for the proper accommodation of all who may have business to transact with any of the departments.

The courts are admirably accommodated. The court rooms are of ample dimensions, and are well designed. Light, heat, and ventilation, acoustics and architectural effect, have been carefully attended to. The jury rooms, the rooms for consultation, the Law Library, and all the offices and their appurtenances, are conveniently arranged and well adapted to the purposes for which they are intended.

The chambers for the Select and Common Councils are grand and imposing, and the offices, lobbies, retiring rooms, and other accommodations pertaining to this branch of the public service are spacious and convenient.

All other departments, bureaus, and offices connected with the entire municipal government in all its ramifications are amply provided for, and an abundance of space is afforded, in well ventilated apartments, for all the archives of the city.

All the rooms, halls, corridors, and lobbies are well lighted by windows from the outside, well ventilated and well warmed, and every part of the buildings will be strictly and absolutely fireproof.

In addition to the space at present required for the full accommodation of the municipal government, there will be a large surplus of room in the buildings for future use. The aggregate of the floor room appropriated on the plans to all the offices, bureaus, and departments, judicial, legislative, and executive, amounts to 174,480 square feet, and the aggregate of the floor room unappropriated amounts to 74,816 square feet, all of which remain to be assigned hereafter, as the business of the city may increase.

As it regards the exterior Mr. McArthur has made a careful and well-studied revision of his design, by which he has rendered it entirely satisfactory to the committees. They are of the opinion that, as an architectural composition, it is in complete accord with the purposes of the building and with the prevailing taste of the age.

The law of Councils under which the Commissioners are acting, requires that they shall determine upon and adopt a plan at any time during the year 1869; that they shall thereupon determine what portion of the said plan shall be first executed; that they shall advertise for at least two weeks in one or more newspapers for proposals for the erection of the portion so decided upon; that they shall award the contract or contracts to the lowest and best bidder, requiring ample security; and that they shall thereupon proceed to make the contract or contracts, the form of which being first approved by the City Solicitor.

The commission is therefore obligated by the express terms of the law, first, to adopt a plan before the close of the present year. In order to accomplish this the committee have engrossed the undivided time and energies of the architect, and they have now to say that the work of revision is completed, and the drawings and model are before you in time for action, within the limits prescribed by Councils.

The next provision of the law requires the Commissioners to determine what portion of such plan as they may adopt shall be first executed.

The committee are of the opinion that the buildings on Walnut street should be the first to be erected. The eight court rooms and the Law Library, and all the offices and accommodations connected with the Court, are in this portion of the structure; it is therefore desirable, in view of the condition of the rooms now occupied by the Courts and their officers, that the judiciary department of the city government be the first to be provided for. It should also be remarked, that by affording accommodations for the Courts and their officers, the buildings they now occupy will be vacated, and may all be taken down and the old materials used in the buildings remaining to be erected.

In view, however, of the present high prices of everything connected with building, the committee are not in favor of putting the whole of the Walnut street portion of the work under contract at the present time; they are of the opinion that it would be to the interest of the city to enter into contract or contracts for such parts only as may be executed during the ensuing year.

With a view to fulfil the terms of the law in such a manner as shall best subserve the interests of the city, the committee ask the passage of the annexed resolutions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS U. WALTER,
STRICKLAND KNEASS,
FREDERICK GRAFF,
JAMES V. WATSON,
JAMES PAGE,
JOHN ROBBINS,
JAMES H. ORNE,
JAMES S. WATSON,
JOHN McCARTHY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1869.

*Resolved*, That the design for the new public buildings submitted by the Committee on Plans and Architecture be and the same is hereby adopted.

*Resolved*, That the Walnut street portion of the buildings be the first to be erected.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Contracts be directed to advertise, in accordance with the second section of the ordinance "To provide for the erection of public buildings," for proposals for such materials and labor as may be required in the excavation of the cellars of the Walnut street portion of the buildings, and in constructing the foundations, the cellar walls, and the walls of the basement, as high as the surface of the ground; and that the terms and conditions upon which the contract or contracts will be made be specified in the advertisements, as provided for by the third section of the aforesaid ordinance.

The report was accepted and the first resolution was called up.

Mr. Dickinson moved to postpone, on the ground that he, with others, had not had an opportunity to examine the model.

Mr. Robbins said that the time for the adoption of the model was growing very short, as the ordinance requires the plan to be adopted before the beginning of the next year.

Mr. Billington queried whether there was not a greater barrier to the erection of the buildings. Councils had refused to levy the tax to provide the means to pay for the work.

Mr. Sperling thought that, no matter what Councils had done, the commission should do the work assigned it. The law required the plans to be selected before the expiration of the year 1869, and that duty was a part of the work designated to the commission.

Mr. Dickinson did not like to be compelled to vote against this resolution, as he would be necessitated to do were the matter forced to a vote now. The model was not the same as was directed by the commission, and that he deemed a sufficient reason for a postponement.

The motion to postpone was not agreed to.

Mr. Billington considered that the Committee on Plans of this body had had more power conferred upon it than any similar committee of any other organization. He wanted time to examine the model.

The first resolution was then adopted by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Day, Gillingham, Graff, Kneass, McCarthy, Orne, Pugh, Robbins, Sperling, Walter, Watson, James S., and Watson, James V.—12.

Nays—Billington, Dickinson, and Miller.—3.

The remainder of the resolutions were adopted, when, after considerable discussion, it was agreed that City Councils shall be notified of the action of the commission, and asked for permission to exhibit the models in Independence Hall.

Photographs of the model were ordered to be taken, when the commission adjourned.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The watering pots of the mythological deity Jupiter are evidently out of order.

—A good reply was made yesterday by a stranger, who, on being asked as to what he considered the most noticeable feature of the city, replied, "Your dirty streets."

—Napoleon III, by telegram, expressed his regret that he could not be present at the Reportorial Banquet.

—Chesnut street was crowded with youth and beauty yesterday.

—There are numerous cases of dyspepsia to be found to-day.

—The "perlice" were hard worked on Friday.

BRUTALITY.—About 5 o'clock yesterday evening a scene of brutality was enacted at the corner of Hope and Dauphin streets which stamps the principal actor therein as a degraded being. A lad aged about 12 years, named George Nixon, maliciously hurled a paving stone at a passing dog, when the semblance of a man, named Chestnut, residing at the southwest corner of the streets named, seized an oaken club, and, rushing out, beat the lad unmercifully; he continued until the club broke, when noticing that some citizens were hurrying to the boy's assistance, he ran into his residence; he was pursued and taken before Alderman Sinex, who held him in $1000 bail to answer. The boy now lies at his parents' residence, No. 2249 Hope street, in an insensible condition.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MR. B. FRANK PARIS.—A grand complimentary concert to Mr. B. Frank Paris will be given at Concert Hall on Wednesday evening next. Miss Clelia Caramano, Miss Jennie McIlhenney, Miss Carrie Jarvis, Miss E. Stine, Mrs. B. F. Paris, Mr. J. Jacobs, Mr. W. J. Kennedy, and a gentleman amateur, will appear at it in a programme of unusual brilliancy and excellence. Mr Paris' many friends in Philadelphia will doubtless see to it that his concert will prove a *substantial* compliment and a successful affair.

# THIRD EDITION

## DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

**Fresh Complications in the Erie Case—Serious Charge Against a Lighthouse Keeper—Eulogies upon Mr. Stanton in the New York Courts.**

### FROM NEW YORK.

**The Erie Case.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A motion was made in the Supreme Court this morning in the Erie case to punish Mr. Ramsey for contempt for violating the injunction restraining him from proceeding with his own suit against the Erie Railway Company, by a motion before Judge Murray, after service of injunction upon him. The matter was adjourned after lively discussion.

**Eulogies on Mr. Stanton.**

In the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, the Assistant District Attorney called attention of the Court to the death of Mr. Stanton, dilating on his merits and ability as a man and a statesman, and eulogizing his character and services. He moved, as a token of respect, that the United States Court and District Courts adjourn. Ex-Judge Beebe, in seconding the motion, paid a high tribute to the memory of the deceased. Judge Blatchford adverted to the great services rendered by Mr. Stanton, his administrative capacity, and fearless execution of duty, and directed the Court to be adjourned.

**New York Money and Stock Markets.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Stocks unsettled. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 120¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 113½; do. 1864, 111⅞; do. 1865, do., 112; do. do., new, 114⅛; do. 1867, 114⅞; do. 1868, 115; 10-40s, 108⅝; Virginia sixes, new, 66; Missouri sixes, 90⅛; Canton Company, 48; Cumberland preferred, 25½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 86¼; Erie, 22½; Reading, 99⅝; Adams Express, 60¾; Michigan Central, 117⅛; Michigan Southern, 85½; Illinois Central, 131½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85; Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Cotton quiet; sales of 200 bales middling upland at 25½c. Flour—State and Western are without decided change; Southern quiet. Wheat is without decided change. Corn dull and heavy; old mixed Western nominal at $1·10@1·12; new yellow Southern, 95@98c.; Oats dull; State, 63@65c.; Western, 62@63c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $29@30. Lard dull; steam rendered in tierces, 17¾@17¾c. Whisky nominal at 99c.@$1, free.

### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

**Death of a Divine.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., formerly pastor of Rowe Street Baptist Church, died suddenly of apoplexy, this morning, at his residence in this city.

**Serious Charge.**

W. N. Miller, a passenger on the wrecked brig Meteor, from Hayti to Boston, has made a sweeping charge against Mr. Whalen, the keeper of the lighthouse, for ill-treatment of the passengers. He says he turned them all out at 9 o'clock at night, in the midst of a cold rain storm, and that they were obliged to walk to and fro until daylight to keep from freezing. Whalen's excuse is that he feared some of the passengers had the ship fever, but Mr. Miller says there was no ground for such fears.

The United States Circuit and District Courts adjourn this morning in respect to the memory of Hon. E. M. Stanton. District Attorney George I. Hilliard delivered a eulogistic address.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Cotton very quiet, and nominally 24¾@25. Flour dull and weak; Howard street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $5·50@6·50; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7. Wheat steady; red, $1·25@1·40. Corn—Dry is firm at 85@87c. for white, and 88@93c. for yellow. Oats dull at 54@56c. Rye, $1@1·05. Mess Pork quiet at $31·50@32·50. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 18¼@18¾c; clear do., 19; shoulders, 15¾@15¾c. Hams, 20@21c. Lard quiet at 18¾@19. Whisky in fair demand at $1@1·01 for wood and iron-bound barrels.

**Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.**

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. & Hud R | | Pacific Mail Steam... | 47⅞ |
| Con. Stock Scrip... | 86¾ | West. Union Tele... | 32¾ |
| do. scrip..... | 81¾ | Toledo & Wabash R. | 52 |
| N. Y. & Erie Rail.. | 23 | Mil. & St. Paul R com | 73 |
| Ph. and Rea. R..... | 99⅛ | Mil. & St. Paul pref.. | 85⅞ |
| Mich. South. & N.I.R. | 85⅛ | Adams Express..... | 60¾ |
| Clev. and Pitts. R.... | 83 | Wells, Fargo & Co... | 18¾ |
| Chi. and N. W. com.. | 67⅜ | United States Co.... | 49¾ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref.. | 81½ | Gold..... | 120⅛ |
| Chi. and R. I. R..... | 104⅜ | Market very dull. | |
| Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. | 86 | | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3000 City 6s, New. opg.... | 99 | 85 sh Penna....bd. | 53⅞ |
| $1000 Pittsburg 5s.. | 72¾ | 6 do..... | 53⅞ |
| 6 sh C & Am R.2d. | 118¾ | 100 sh Read R..b10. | 49·94 |
| 8 do.....2d. | 118¾ | 100 do..... | 49·94 |
| 100 sh Leh Val..b60. | 53¾ | 100 do..... | 49¾ |
| 1 do.....c. | 53 | 20 sh Leh Val Scp, 1st instal paid... | 14 |
| 4 do..... | 53¾ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 Leh gold L.... | 90¾ | 80 sh Penna R..2d. | 53¾ |
| 200 sh Cata Pf....is. | 34¾ | 20 do..... | 53¾ |
| 50 sh Provid't Life & Trust.... | 61 | 9 do..... | 53¾ |
| | | 100 sh Ph & E..b60. | 28¾ |


GIFTS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

ELEGANT TRIFLES,

IN

Bronze, Gilt, Wood, Leather, etc.

Inkstands, Writing Desks, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Gold Pens, Pencils, Etc. Boxes of Fine Stationery,

WITH

INITIAL, MONOGRAM, ANIMALS, COMIC, ETC.

LOUIS DREKA,

Stationer and Card Engraver,

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,

11 29 mwflmrp PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS—A GRAND DISPLAY.

WRITING DESKS.

SCOTCH AND VIENNA GOODS,

Knives, Gold Pens and Pencils, Wallets and Pocket-Books, Cigar and Card Cases, Backgammon Boards, Dominoes, Chess, Cribbage, Bronze Inkstands, Portfolios, Games.

And a large variety of Goods suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,

NO. 913 ARCH STREET,

5 1 mwsm PHILADELPHIA.

PRESENTS.

A handsome assortment of NICKNACKS suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WRITING DESKS,
From $1·50 to $25·00.
BRONZE INKSTANDS, POCKET BOOKS,
GOLD PENS, KNIVES, WORK BOXES,
CIGAR, CARD, AND DRESSING CASES,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, PORTFOLIOS,
CHESS, DOMINOES, PARLOR CROQUET,
PLAYING CARDS, GAMES,
VIENNA AND SCOTCH GOODS,
In great variety.

Boxes of Fine Stationery, stamped with initial, birds flowers, etc.

J. LINERD,

STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,

No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,

3 17 wsm PHILADELPHIA


# FOURTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

**Funeral Obsequies of Mr. Stanton—The London "Times" on the Alabama Claims—Conflagration in Syracuse, N.Y.—The Lewis Kidnapping Case.**

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Funeral of Mr. Stanton.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The funeral of the late Edwin M. Stanton took place to-day, and was very largely attended. The services consisted only of the services as prescribed by the Protestant Episcopal Church, which were performed by the Rev. Dr. Starkie, of the Church of the Epiphany, of which the deceased was a member, assisted by Rev. Dr. Pinckney, of the Church of the Ascension, and Rev. Dr. Sparrow, principal of Alexandria Theological Seminary. Among those present were President Grant, with the officers of his household; Vice-President Colfax, all the Senators and Representatives now in the city, members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, all officers of the army on duty in the War Department, and the principal officers representing the army, navy, and Marine Corps.

General Canby was with the family of the deceased. The mother of Mr. Stanton, who arrived here to-day, was in company with General T. T. Eckert. The diplomatic corps was represented, including Minister Thornton. The City Councils, members of the bar, and a large number of other citizens, were also in attendance. Only a few intimate friends of the family were privileged to see the face of the deceased previous to closing the coffin, in the chamber where Mr. Stanton died.

At 11 o'clock a detail of one sergeant, one corporal, and eight men of Battery F, 5th Artillery, in full uniform, brought the coffin from the chamber to the parlor, and subsequently bore it to the hearse. The floral display was the most imposing ever witnessed in this city on a similar occasion, the coffin being covered with wreaths, crosses, and bouquets of the choicest varieties of flowers. Among the tributes was a beautiful cross, tendered by Secretary Fish; another, a magnificent crown, surmounted with a cross formed of white japonicas and immortelles, bore a card, upon it written the words, "With Mrs. Z. Chandler's love." Other floral offerings were accompanied by cards, with similar expressions of affection and condolence.

A delegation from the Union League Club of New York arrived here this morning, especially to attend the funeral. It consists of Judge Davies, S. B. Chittenden, George W. Blunt, Vincent Colyer, and Howard Potter. There were probably a hundred hacks, besides many private carriages, in the procession. The hearse was drawn by four grey horses. Although it was raining, thousands of persons gathered in the immediate vicinity of the residence of the deceased, to witness the proceedings attendant on the funeral. Policemen in force kept the pavements and carriage-way clear of obstruction. The remains were conveyed to Oak Ridge Cemetery for interment.

### FROM EUROPE.

**The Alabama Claims.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the Alabama claim question, in which the writer charges Secretary Fish with arguing that England should apply different principles to America than to any other nation; that Great should have let the Union had arms and denied them to the Rebels, and should have legislated, if necessary, against the latter. If the Union army was unable to repress the Rebels at home, England was much less able to check them here. War is always a heavy burden on neutrals, and the civil war in America was a particularly grievous calamity to England.

**The Latest Quotations.**

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 79f. 80c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 27.—Petroleum closed firm at 60¾f.

### FROM NEW YORK.

**Heavy Swindling.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—David Joseph, a merchant doing business in Cincinnati, was brought here on Sunday by a detective, on a requisition from Governor Hoffman, on a charge of procuring $60,000 worth of dry goods from Claflin & Co. by false representations. The case will probably be investigated on Tuesday.

**The Lewis Kidnapping Case.**

A large crowd gathered at the Supreme Court this morning to hear the balance of the testimony and the result in the Lewis kidnapping case. Dr. Lewis, on cross-examination, testified emphatically that he had no aspersions to cast on his wife's character, and also that he did not understand that the papers served on him in Boston meant to restrain him from interfering with the child Corinne. The case will be continued on Wednesday.

**Great Fire in Syracuse.**

SYRACUSE, Dec. 27.—A very destructive fire occurred here to-day, destroying seven large brick stores on S. Saline street, owned by Gifford, Howlett & Cronnel. The loss on these buildings is $70,000, insured for $55,000. Bennett & Brothers, dry goods and carpets, lose $200,000; insurance, $100,000. F. W. Walrath, grocer, loss $15,000; insurance, $11,000. F. P. Vedder, hardware, loss $35,000; insurance, $40,000. Wolf Brothers, furniture, loss $12,000; insurance, $9000.

Pease, Johnson & Plaisted, stores, loss $9000, insured; Charles Fullman, loss $2000, fully insured; American Tea Company, loss $4500, insurance $3500; L. R. Cole, boarding house, loss $7500, no insurance; about 100 boarders lost clothing and other property. A number of minor losses aggregate $20,000. Total loss, $45,000. Total insurance, $225,000.


WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.

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SEWING MACHINES.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES.

SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, BEST LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES IN USE.

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No. 920 ARCH Street.

D. E. RICE,
12 18 1mrp GENERAL AGENT.

THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 400,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.

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GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw PHILADELPHIA.


LEGAL NOTIC